The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS, Supported by the following eminent artistes:—Mdlle. Piccolomini, Madame Borchardt, Madame Gramaglia and Madame Rudersdorff. Signor Belart, Signor Mercuriali, and Signor Altavilla, Signor Aldighieri, Signor Castelli, Signor Allara and Mr. Patey. (Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino.) Prompter, Signor Fontana. Regisseur, Signor Grua. Conductor, Signor Arditi. Leader, Mr. Levey.

On This (Tuesday) Evening, March 6th, PURITANI.

Elvira,	Mdlle Piccolomini.
Arturo,	Signor Belart.
Giorgio,	Mr. Patey.
Riccardo,	Signor Aldighieri.
Padre,	Signor Castelli.
Regina,	Mdme. Gramaglia.

To-morrow (Wednesday) Evening, March 7th, the Opera of LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.

Private Boxes, 5 Guineas—4 Guineas—3 Guineas; Dress Circle, 5s.; Second Circle, 3s.; Pit, 3s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. On This (TUESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 6th, 1860, The performances will commence with Bulwer's Celebrated Play of THE LADY OF LYONS.

Claude Melnotte,	Mr. T. C. KING.
Beauseant,	Mr. G. Vincent.
Pauline,	Miss Annie Parker.

New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet. After which, Planche's Renowned Drama (in 2 Acts), entitled CHARLES THE TWELFTH.

Charles XII.,	Mr T. C. KING.
Ulrica,	Miss Wyatt.

(Of Sadler's Wells Theatre, London; her First Appearance.) To conclude with the Celebrated Drama, entitled the TWO QUEENS.

Marcus Loth, - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.

*** Notice.—The Queen's Theatre is Re-Opened for an After-Season of Six Weeks. Nights of Performance:—Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, CONCERT ROOMS, BRUNSWICK-STREET. The Members are informed that the next GRAND CONCERT for the Season will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 9th of MARCH, at Eight o'clock. The Programme will include "Sinfonia," Spohr. Overture—Leonora, Beethoven. Solo-Violincello. ARTISTS ENGAGED. MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI, MADAME RUDERSDORFF, SIGNOR BELART, MADAME BORCHARDT, MADAME GRAMAGLIA, SIGNOR MERCURIALLI, SIGNOR ALTAVILLA, SIGNOR ALDIGHIERI, SIGNOR CASTELLA, SIGNOR ALLARA, Mr. PATEY, and SIGNOR ARDETTI.

Tickets will be issued this day from Four to Half-past Five o'clock. (By order), HENRY RUSSELL, Secretary.

N.B.—There will be a BALLOT on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of MARCH, and members having friends to propose are requested to [forward] the necessary information.

IMMENSE SUCCESS—CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT. CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO. (Entrance under the Clock.) TWELVE Nights Longer, Commencing on this MONDAY, March 5. KRATKY BASCHIK, THE GREAT HUNGARIAN WIZARD AND MUSICIAN, begs to announce that, by particular desire, he has Re-opened his Temple of Music and Legerdemain, and will every Evening render his Soirees of Natural and Physical Magic, or, Two Hours of Illusions, without apparatus or foreign aid; also his Grand Concert on the "Cor Melodicon" (or four horns in one), and the "Muno Organist." Marvels New, Inexplicable, and Astounding, will be produced each Evening.

An entire change of Programme each Performance.

The opinions of the Dublin Press on Professor Baschik's last Twelve Performances.

Grand Fashionable Morning Performances on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at Two o'clock, brilliantly lit with Gas.

Numbered Reserved Seats, 3s.; Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Back, 6d.; Children under 12 Half-price.

Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock. Tickets may be had and seats secured at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

IMMENSE SUCCESS! CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES—LONG ROOM, ROTUNDO—Entrance, Cavendish-row.

In consequence of the success attending the representations of Hamilton's Magnificent Continental Diorama of Italy, France, Austria, Prussia, Switzerland and the Rhine, and the increasing interest evinced by the public to witness this truly wonderful and authentic work of art, it having been visited during its exhibition in this city by several gentlemen who have long resided on the Continent, and who expressed their approbation of its extreme fidelity, the proprietors beg to announce that it will remain open till further notice. Splendid view of Rome, St. Peter's, the Vatican, &c.

At a quarter past Eight o'clock Every Evening.

Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Two o'clock.

Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Bussell, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street,) Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience), Member Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the [Peter]-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—3 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Advice—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, by Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOWER ABBEY-STREET. The First of the COURSE OF LECTURES in connection with this Society will be delivered by the REV. S. G. MORRISON, in the METROPOLITAN HALL, On TO-MORROW (Tuesday) Evening at Eight o'clock, JOHN FITZHENRY TOWNSEND, Esq., LL.D., in the Chair. Subject of the Lecture: "THE APOSTLES' CREED A SUMMARY OF TRUTH AND A CENTRE OF UNITY."

Tickets for the Course of Six Lectures, One Shilling; Single Ticket, Threepence each. To be had at the Metropolitan Hall.

LECTURE ON PALESTINE. THIS EVENING, the Rev. JOSIAS PORTER, from Damascus, will Lecture in the SCOTS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Kingstown, at Seven o'clock.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Discussion in the TOWNSEND-STREET CLASS, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 6, 1860, at half-past Seven.

President—The Rev. C. F. MacCARTHY, A.M.

Subject—"What 'Virtue' in Dr. Cullen's Bit of Wood? What 'Veneration' to be given to it? Is it Superstition to 'bow down' to Old Relics?"

In the Tablet of November 26, 1853, we thus read:—"The worship yielded to the holy crucifix of Campo Vaccino is universal at Rome, and is transmitted from generation to generation. The fathers teach it to the children; and in all the misfortunes and all the trials of life, the first idea is almost always to have recourse to the holy crucifix, the object of such general veneration, and the source of so many favours."

Again:—"There are few families in Rome who have not to thank the holy crucifix for some favour and some benefit."

Again:—"The holy crucifix, exposed on the high altar, in the midst of floods of light, saw incessantly prostrated before it a crowd of devotees and of suppliants."

And further:—"As soon as the holy image of the Saviour appeared on the Forum, the Holy Father advanced on the exterior flight of steps to receive it; and when the shrine had arrived at the foot of the stairs of the Church of San Luca, at some paces from the flight of steps on which the Holy Father stood, in rochet, stole, and [camail] of red velvet, 'He bowed before the holy crucifix, and venerated it devoutly.'"

And lastly, he spoke of this venerated image as "this wonder-working crucifix."—See Dr. Stanford's Handbook, pp. 115-124.

Thomas Aquinas (3 p. q. 25, art. 4), in answer to the question, "Is the image of Christ to be adored with divine worship (latria)?" concludes thus—"The cross of Christ, on which he was crucified, is to be adored with divine worship (latria), not only because it represents Christ, but also because it touched his limbs; but the likeness of the cross in any other material is to be adored with latria, for the former reason only."

Is not this giving the worship due to God to the dead wood of the supposed cross, and to every representation of it?

Again, in reply to the objection against the veneration of relics, "It seems foolish to venerate an insensible thing," the same Thomas says—"We do not adore that insensible body on account of itself," &c.—3 p. q. 25, art. 6.

And Vasquez upon Thomas (3 p. disp. 112) says—"It is an undoubted truth amongst Roman Catholics that the relics of saints, whether they be parts of them, as bones, flesh, and ashes, or other things that have touched them, or belonged to them, are to be adored and held in sacred honour."

Roman Catholics of Dublin, will you adore, worship, venerate, bow down to or kneel before Dr. Cullen's little bit of wood?

"When Cornelius fell at St. Peter's feet to 'adore' him, he lifted him up, saying—'Arise, I myself also am a man.'—Acts x. 25, 26, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

"When St. John fell down before the angel's feet to adore him, he said—'See thou do it not—adore God.'—Apoc. xix. 10, and xxii. 9, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

"Are dead bones or bits of stick more to be adored than living men or angels of heaven?

"Does not Dr. Cullen thus explain the Latin word adoravit—'That word here, as well as in many other places in the Latin Scriptures, is used to signify only an inferior honour and reverence paid to men, expressed by a bowing down of the body.'—Note on Gen. xxiii. 7, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

"Did not the Lord Jesus say—'Begone, Satan; for it is written, the Lord thy God shalt thou adore, and him only shalt thou serve'?—Matt. iv. 10, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

HARTE AND LLOYD FAMILIES. WANTED, a Lady, whose maiden name was Frances J. Gorman, and who married, in America, Robert H. Lloyd, since deceased, and had one daughter, named Charlotte Elizabeth Rosannah Lloyd. She afterwards married Mr. Harte, and is supposed to be now residing in Ireland.

If she will apply to Messrs. Galloway and Connor, Solicitors, of 25, North Cumberland-street, Dublin, she will hear of something to her advantage.

A LECTURE will be delivered by the REV. THOMAS GUARD, of Limerick, IN THE METROPOLITAN HALL, On next FRIDAY Evening, March the 9th. THE ITALIAN QUESTION. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

Tickets—Sixpence each—can be had at Messrs. Robertson's, 3, Grafton-street; Cannon's, 51, Grafton-street; Herbert's, 117, Grafton-street; Rowan and Co., 132, Stephen's-green (west).

THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE QUESTION.—J. B. GOUGH. This matchless orator, previous to his departure for America, will give his FAREWELL LECTURE On Saturday Evening Next, in the Metropolitan Hall, At Half-past Seven o'clock.

Admission by tickets, One Shilling; up stairs, Sixpence. To be had at the door; Messrs. Robertson, booksellers, Grafton-street and Sackville-street; Messrs. Joshua Edmundson & Co., Capel-street; Messrs. B. Hunt & Co., Westmoreland-street; Messrs. Brown, Craig, & Co., 2, College-green.

P. HUNT, Provisional Secretary.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT. MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN EAST. GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO MINING AND THE ARTS.

Names of the Successful Students who have passed the examination in Practical Zoology, held the 1st, 2nd, and 5th of March, 1860. Examiner—John R. Kinahan, M.D., M.R.I.A.

Total number of marks, 1,000.

	No. of Marks.
First Prize—Not awarded.	
Second Do.—Miss Hester A. Harman, ..	690
Certificate—Charles H. Brien, ..	600

Special Prize for Collection—Miss Hester A. Harman.

(Signed) ROBERT KANE, Director.

Museum of Irish Industry, March 5th, 1860.

DRAG HUNT. FOR HANDSOME SILVER CUP AND SILVER COLLAR. Presented by SIR JOHN ARNOTT, Mayor of Cork, M.P. STEWARDS. Right Hon. Lord Fermoy, M.P. Sir John Arnott, M.P. Captain Richard Towson Rye. John Martin, Esq. Arthur Hutchins, Esq. Henry Duggan, Esq. Thomas Knowles, Esq.

This Hunt will come off on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of MARCH, 1860, in the vicinity of Cork; distance about 5 miles, over a fair hunting country. The Cup to be won by the first horse, and the Collar by the first hound up at the close of Hunt.

Entry confined to Horses that have been hunted, of which satisfactory proof must be given to Stewards if required. Horses to be ridden by Gentlemen in Fox-hunting Costume, and to carry not less than Twelve Stone. Horses to be entered at Mr. Ashe's, Veterinary Surgeon, Old George's-street, Cork, on Saturday, the 17th day of March instant, AT OR BEFORE FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., when Hour and Place of Meeting will be announced. Entrance for Horses, Half a Sovereign. Owners entering Hounds are requested to send them to Mr. Ashe's, V.S., Old George's-street, Cork, on or before Wednesday, the 14th day of March instant, where Sir John Arnott will have a competent person to take charge of them, and convey them to kennels provided for the purpose. No Entrance Money for Hounds. The Stewards reserve power of postponement in the event of bad weather, and their decision on all points and arrangements connected with the meeting to be final and conclusive.

Any further information can be had of the Stewards on addressing letters to STEWARDS OF DRAG HUNT, Care of EDWARD E. ASHE, Esq., V.S., OLD GEORGE'S-STREET, CORK.

N.B.—This Advertisement will appear in *Bell's Life* of the 10th day of March instant.

Auctions.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. AUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS, &c. To be Sold by Public Auction, by order of the Commissioners of Public Works, on the 8th day of MARCH, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Building Materials of the following premises, in Pill-lane, Greek-street, Anderson's-court, and Church-street:—

PILL-LANE.		
Lot No. 1	....	Nos. 27 and 28.
" 2	....	Nos. 29 and 29A.
" 3	....	No. 30.
" 4	....	Nos. 31 and 32.
" 5	....	Nos. 33A, 33B, and 33C.
" 6	....	Nos. 35, 36, and 37.
" 7	....	Nos. 38 and 39.
GREEK-STREET.		
" 8	....	Nos. 34, 35, and 36.
ANDERSON'S-COURT.		
" 9	....	Nos. 3, 4, and 5.
" 10	....	No. 2A.
CHURCH-STREET.		
" 11	....	Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 22A.
" 12	....	Nos. 23 and 24.

Conditions of Sale to be had on application at the Auctioneer's, and at the Office of Public Works, Custom-House.

(By Order) ARTHUR JONES & SON, Auctioneers. 135, Stephen's-green West, 18th February, 1860.

Education.

W. WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., prepares pupils for Trinity College, Apothecaries' Hall, Army, Civil Service, &c., assisted by a Classical Sizar (First Honorman) T.C.D., and a Professor of French of the University of France. 16, GRENVILLE-STREET, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE. No Vacations.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of Dublin, wishes to receive Two Pupils to have educated with his own sons. His residence is within five minutes' walk of an excellent and very select Day School, which his own children attend; and in the evening they are prepared by himself for their next day's study, thus combining all the advantages of both public and private education. Advertiser would also receive Divinity Students, whom he would prepare for their Lectures and Examinations in the University or for Ordination. For further particulars apply to "Rev. R.D.C." Office of the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

DRAWING ACADEMY, 17, ELY-PLACE. MISS BANKS AND MISS A. PIKE.

Publications.

THE JESUITS.—To be disposed of, a Manuscript Copy of 450 quotations from the following Jesuit writers:—Amicus, Azor, Bannes, Bonacina, Bauny, Caramuel, Celot, Coninck, Dicastillus, Escobar, Filiutius, Gaspar, Hurtado, Layman, Lessius, Marascheras, Molina, Poza, Sa, Sanchez, Tambourine, Tolet, Vasquez—containing information of a highly interesting character to fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, buyers, sellers, priests, penitents, courtesans, murderers, ribbonmen, judges, lawyers, witnesses, masters, servants, employers, employed, &c.; together with a statement of the privileges allowed by the Jesuits, in regard to Fasting, Penance, Confession, and Easter Communion.

Murder—Ribbon Lodge.—"If you have promised ten crowns to a murderer to kill a man, you are not bound to pay it until such time as to oblige you to it, *he hath done the crime*, not without pain and danger; but *after he hath done the crime*, common right obliges you to pay him, and if you have already made payment, you cannot compel him to restore what he has received, for the pains which he had taken, and the danger he had exposed himself to, deserve well to be recompensed with money."—Layman l. 3, tr. 4, c. 4, sec. 5, n. 8, page 145.

Address "A. B.," No. 17, Fleet-street.

This Day is Published, in Royal Duodecimo, price Five Shillings, THE LANDOWNER'S AND AGENT'S PRACTICAL GUIDE. By T. De Moleyns, Esq., Q.C. Second Edition, Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged.

The First Edition of this Work, which was published on the 2nd of January, having been sold within a month, the Publishers have great pleasure in announcing that they have now ready an entirely New and Revised Edition, with considerable additions.

Dublin:—HODGES, SMITH, and CO., 104, Grafton-street.

NEW MUSIC. "THE MOCKING BIRD QUADRILLES," splendidly illustrated. Arranged by G. Musgrave, composer of the "Beautiful Star Quadrilles," &c. Introducing the following Popular Airs:—"The Gal in Blue," "Brother Gum," "We Come from the Hills," "Napolitaine" (by permission), "Darling Nelly Gray" (The Old Kentucky Shore), "Angelina Baker," "Good News from Home," "The Mocking Bird," "Let me Kiss him for his Mother," "Hard Times come Again no More," "Gentle Annie," "Camptown Races." Performed by Mr. Hanlon's Band at Dublin Castle. Postage Free for Nineteen Stamps.

THE BURLESQUE GALOP. Composed by J. Cassidy. Performed by Mr. Hanlon's Band at Dublin Castle, and all the Nobility's Balls with great success. Postage Free for Sixteen Stamps.

NEW VALSE, "PENSEZ A MOI." By P. H. Hughes, composer of "Le Jupiter Galop," &c. Performed by Mr. Hanlon's Band at Dublin Castle, &c. "The best Dancing Waltzes written since the 'First Love.'" Postage Free for Nineteen Stamps.

DUBLIN: J. WISEHEART AND SON, 23, SUFFOLK-STREET, AND 42, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY PAPER. "THE SATURDAY HERALD," A First-class Weekly Paper, of Sixteen pages, the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 17th September, is now published every Saturday.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence, up to the hour of going to press.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitutions of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want—viz., a First-class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant Community.

To accomplish this neither trouble nor outlay will be spared, and its proprietors feel confident of meriting and obtaining that most liberal support which has been bestowed on its daily cotemporary, The Irish Times, by the Conservative and Protestant Public of Ireland.

Subscriptions to "THE SATURDAY HERALD."

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Half-yearly	0	9	0	Half-yearly	0	6	6
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OFFICE—4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

JUST PUBLISHED, Price Threepence, or free by Post, Fourpence. LIQUID GAS AND PARAFFINE OIL: Their History and Use, with explicit directions for the management of the Lamps in which these fluids are burned. BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO., 23, Mary-street, Dublin, and all Booksellers and Lamp Dealers throughout the country.

BEAM AND SCALE MANUFACTORY AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY STORES, MOUNTRATH-STREET, PILL-LANE, DUBLIN. SAMUEL GATCHELL AND SONS continue to carry on their business as heretofore in the above Concern. Due notice will be given on removal to their new premises, 85, HENRY-STREET.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE "ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICES—{345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.}

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.

1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.

2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December 1859.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING. HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

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STANDING COUNSEL. T. S. DANIEL, Esq, Q.C, 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

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SURGEON. EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.

ACTUARY. EDWIN B. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

SPECIAL FEATURES. ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.

The following SPECIAL AND PECULIAR FEATURES *have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Features apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.*

1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.

2. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.

3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received *cash* bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29 years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely, about £100, being *the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid*. Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.

4. SURRENDER OF POLICIES FOR CASH. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN: DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.

Medical.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS, 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN. Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.

Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.

Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

EPILEPSY AND ITS CURE. DOCTOR COLLISON, who devotes his attention especially to this Disease, TREATS PATIENTS SO AFFLICTED. The efficacy of the remedy is no novelty, based on mere assertion. It has been published in the daily press for fourteen years past, with numerous stated deliverances wholly unparalleled. Year after year there are testimonials of perfect restoration from the dreadful malady, unattended by even one return of the disease from the day of commencement with the remedy up to the present time. In short, such abundant and authentic proofs of its power (under God) as may enable any inquirer, without previous expense, to decide on the expediency of embracing it. Application personally, or by letter (enclosing stamp for reply), to Doctor Collison, Thornberry House, Kilgobbin, County Dublin; or 34, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin. All correspondence strictly private.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET—THE HOUSE, No. 1, ANNFIELD-TERRACE, BOOTERSTOWN-AVENUE, containing six Apartments, with two Waterclosets, Kitchen, Scullery, Coalvaults, Pantries, &c.; Gardens front and rear, and a full supply of best Pump Water, within five minutes' walk of the Booterstown Railway Station.

For Terms, apply to Mr. Alfred, Builder, 97, Middle Abbey-street.

TO BE LET for 999 years, or the Interest Sold, of a first-class business House, situated in Grafton-street, the present proprietor having expended upwards of £700 in improvements. Principals only will be treated with. For further particulars, apply to Mr. F. W. Courtney, Architect, 79, Lower Leeson-street.

TO BE SOLD, the Interest in the Lease of the House, No. 29, Dame-street. These premises are in good order, and are well suited for manufacturing or other business requiring first-rate position and accommodation.—Apply on the premises.

Lodgings.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—To be Let, on Moderate Terms, in the house of a respectable family in Kingstown, a Drawingroom, and Two or Three Bedrooms, with good attendance, or Servants' rooms. There is a Coachhouse and Stable, and use of a Pianoforte, if required.—Address "M. N.," 13, Portland-row.

Carriages.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens), A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.

Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

BROWN, BROTHERS', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS. Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly.

20s. Cases, containing 14 varieties. BAKER, SIMPSON, AND CO.'S PATENT MACHINE BISCUITS, Crisp from the Factory in Air-tight Tins. Carriage paid to any Seaport of the United Kingdom, or to any Railway Station in Ireland.

WM. GRAHAM, Temple-lane, Dublin.

YOUR ADVANTAGE AND OUR BENEFIT. STRONG CONGOU, 2s. 9½d. FINEST IMPORTED, 3s. 7½d. PER LB. THE LONDON TEA COMPANY, 17, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, DUBLIN.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES. M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present Stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected at the Factories of COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c., And which they offer for Sale, Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms.

M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual.

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 13, WESTLAND-ROW.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.

THE DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY BEG to direct special attention to their POTATO MANURE, the application of which has been proved by numerous trials to greatly diminish the tendency of the potato to disease, and to promote a luxuriant growth of this valuable crop.

The DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY use the raw materials which Ireland so abundantly affords for the manufacture of every kind of artificial manure. Consumers of such articles are, therefore, enabled to save 10 per cent. by purchasing from an Irish Company, as at least that amount is expended on freight and expenses chargeable on English manufactured manures.

The Company manufacture the following Manures, which they guarantee of the best description:—

TURNIP MANURE, &c.

	Per Ton.		Per Ton.
Vitriolised Bone Manure for Turnips........	£7 0 0	Blood Manure........	£6 5 0
Urate for Mangels, Carrots, Cabbages, and Rape....	7 0 0	Crushed Bones........	7 10 0
Potato, Corn, and Grass Manure........	7 0 0	Sulphuric Acid (Oil of Vitriol)........	9 0 0
Mineral Superphosphate of Lime........	6 0 0		

Delivered free to Railways and Canals in Dublin.

From 7 cwt. to 8 cwt. without farm-yard manure, or 4 cwt. with farm-yard manure, will be a sufficient dressing for an Irish acre. Analyses, testimonials in favour of, and directions for mode of using, these manures may be had on application at the Office, 20, USHER'S-QUAY.

JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.L. & D., MANAGER.

A REDUCTION TO VERY LARGE CONSUMERS.

Miscellaneous.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION. WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS. A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Car is, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.

JOHN C. DEVOY, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

MR. AND MRS. RUSSELL, 40, DAWSON-STREET, Have the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry that, finding it necessary to take down and rebuild a portion of their Establishment, and some other extensive alterations, they intend selling off their entire stock of Goods, previous to commencing, at such reduced prices as will ensure the whole being disposed of during the present month.

The character of the House for First-Class Goods is sufficient guarantee for the quality, and the necessity of disposing of them in so short a time will ensure to the purchaser a tempting inducement in the price.—March 1st, 1860.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen. S. SAMUEL, Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller, 29, NASSAU-STREET, Has the pleasure of announcing that he has been honoured by the appointment of Bog Oak Carver To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

FINEST COLZA OIL. H. LEEDOM and CO. beg to say they are supplied with a large Stock of Colza Oil, of the very finest quality. From the great attention which they pay to this branch of their trade, they can safely engage to sell no Oil but that which will be sure to give satisfaction.

H. LEEDOM AND CO., Wholesale Agents to Price's Candle Company, 34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS, DINNERS, &c. We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style. Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:—

CHINA. Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.

GLASS. Tumblers, Wines, &c, Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands, Vases, &c.

PLATE. Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.

ORDINARY CUTLERY. Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

LIGHTS. Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.

GREGG & SON, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE CHANCELLOR'S BUDGET. REDUCTION OF WINES. WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have reduced the prices of our Wines from this date, as follows:—

	per doz.		
Excellent Dinner Sherry,	26s		
Very Superior Pale or Gold Do,	28s	to	30s
First Class Do, Pale, Golden, or Brown,	34s	to	38s
Old Port, fresh bottled,	28s		
Very excellent Do.	30s	34s	36s
Old Crusted Wines, from	40s	to	42s
Vin Ordinaire (a pure, St. Julian Claret),	24s	to	28s
Vin de Bordeaux,	30s	to	36s
Chateau Latour,	42s	to	48s

Champagnes, Moselles, Hocks, and all other Wines at equally moderate prices.

Purchasers of 4 dozen and upwards allowed a discount of 1s per doz.

FAWCETT AND CO., DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN. 1st March, 1860.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES. Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, LONDON; And Sold, at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom House, Dublin.

DAMASK AND DIAPER TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SLIPS, &c. S. OLDHAM AND SONS, 12, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Solicit inspection of a large supply of above goods, just received from their Bleachers, which, with their usual Stock of LINENS, SHEETINGS of every Width, TOWELLINGS, LONGCLOTHS, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., They will dispose of at the Lowest Prices.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES? when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new, AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY CHARLES WALL, 67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises. FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

IRON BEDSTEADS, PAILLASSES, MATTRESSES, &c., In large variety, and exceedingly moderate, at THE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 23, and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN. WILLIAM WHITESTONE, Proprietor.

FAMILIES FURNISHING will find this a most desirable Establishment to deal in, having an endless assortment of Articles of engaged quality; and the system of buying and selling exclusively for cash ensures to purchasers Goods on the most advantageous terms, which an inspection will fully prove.

*** All Goods marked in plain figures. No second price.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES, CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON. Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850. H. W. CASLON & COMPANY Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule, Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.

Foreign Orders carefully executed.

G. W. BOWER, 206, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN, Agent for Ireland.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS. Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.

The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.

Manufactured solely at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE, Where inspection is invited of a large and varied stock.

CORN TRADE.—IMPORTANT. GENTLEMEN, I beg to inform you that I have erected French Birr Stones and the necessary Machinery, on the most improved principle, for the GRINDING of WHEAT, &c., on Commission.

I wish also to intimate that, having a never-failing supply of Water, together with a large Head and Fall, a certainty of Grinding may be calculated on.

I have also very large Storage, which my Customers can use rent free.

SAMUEL DAVIS, HIBERNIAN MILLS, KILMAINHAM.

MOST IMPORTANT.—NOTICE TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—Dressing Case, Work Box, and Portable Writing Desk Manufactory, 12, ANGLESEA-STREET.—S. WHITMORE, late Manufacturer to Messrs. Austen, of St. Andrew-street, and Mr. Mansfield, of Grafton-street, having now opened the above Manufactory, will be enabled to supply Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Gardnvias, Plate Chests, Tea Caddies, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cases, and every article in the above branch, in the most superior manner, with the best materials, and on the most reasonable terms.

N.B.—Repairs punctually and carefully attended to.

TURNERS, CARPENTERS, CABINETMAKERS, ENGINEERS, and MACHINISTS, will find the Prices of KENNAN'S WARRANTED TOOLS to be much lower than are commonly asked for inferior goods.

Emigrants' *Mechanical Outfits* carefully selected.

THOMAS KENNAN AND SONS, Artists' and Mechanics' Warehouse, Lathe and Tool Manufactory, 18 and 19, FISHAMBLE-STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone. Do., superfine, for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 2d. WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.

Orders by letter carefully attended to. Custom-House Steam Mills, No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859.

GRATES, FENDERS, AND FIRE-IRONS, In great variety, at HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY, Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER. We are now prepared to take orders for Cider for early spring shipment from Devonshire. The quality this season will be superior. BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO., 28, William-street, Dublin.

12s. 6d. FOR THE ABOVE AMOUNT, YOU MAY have a Prime Hat, Colour Guaranteed. Higher and lower prices, made after the newest models, equally good value.

W. WILLIAMS, 19, WESTMORELAND-STREET. (Third Door from Carlisle Bridge.)

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS? WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S, of every Size and Price; THE MATERIALS AND HAND SEWING EXCELLENT, with all the New Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLY). West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.

MARY CRAIG, HOSIER, 47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET. WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.

Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER, MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS, 21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN, Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.

O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favouring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.

Mess and Servants' Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

ELECTRO-PLATED CANDLESTICKS. J. EDMUNDSON and CO. Have received a great variety of the above, in Table, Bedroom, and Piano Candlesticks, Quite undistinguishable from Silver, and which are warranted to wear unaltered for many years.

J. E. and Co. have also a very large assortment of Cruet Frames, Salvers, Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, and the various other Articles made in Electro-Plate; all of which they recommend with the greatest confidence.

J. E. and Co. desire to call particular attention to their TABLE CUTLERY, which is all of warranted quality, and the prices are exceedingly moderate.

All descriptions of Cooking Utensils, Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges. Fenders, Fire Irons, Tea Trays, Tea Urns, and General House-Furnishing Ironmongery, In immense variety.

J. EDMUNDSON and CO., Ironmongers, Gas Fitters, and Brass Founders, Agents for Milner's Fire-Proof Safes and Boxes. Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Country Mansions, Farmsteads, Mills, Colleges, Convents, &c. 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

ELECTRO PLATING.—We beg to remind the Public that we were the first discoverers of Re-plating and Gilding worn-out Plate and Gilt Articles by Electricity, in 1840, and, having now had 19 years' experience, we can with confidence recommend it; and also refer to families, hotels, and boarding-house keepers, who have our Work in use many years.

SMITH and Co., 1, DUKE-STREET.

FRENCH SILVERED PLATE GLASS. 8, AND REAR OF 9, LEINSTER-STREET. The only direct Importer of best French Silvered Plates of Glass, as a Carver, Gilder, or Cabinet Maker.

WILLIAM C. MARKS, Warerooms—8, Leinster-street, Factory—8, and Rear of 9, Leinster-street.

NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD. This excellent article is prepared by a peculiar process, by which the pungent properties of the Essential Oil are fully retained, and the flavour of the Mustard is just as fresh to the palate after the lapse of years as if it were made on the instant.

Setting aside the great superiority it possesses over anything of the kind now in use, it has great claims on the score of economy, as it is a notorious fact that one half the consumption of Mustard is wasted from its turning bad, both before and after mixing for use.

Sold in pots, price 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, by JOHN O'BRIEN, (Late of J. G. Bolleau & Co.'s,) Chemist, Druggist, and Perfumer, 25, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

GINGER WINE. BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO. are desirous of bringing before the public their GINGER WINE, an article upon which they have bestowed considerable care and attention, and which, if more generally known, would, they feel confident, supply the place of many more expensive Wines. It is a valuable stomachic, and peculiarly adapted for invalid and family use.

Sold wholesale by BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET; And Retail by all Grocers and Wine Merchants throughout the country.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY—FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE, Rich, piquant flavour — a rare description, *Kept for Connoisseurs only*. FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA, possessing great strength and fine flavour, *particularly suited for Economists*.

These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.

THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE, 30, HENRY-STREET; AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET, GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO., TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

PIANOFORTES. ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS. MACKINTOSH AND CO., 12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN, Having completed their NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS (The most extensive in Ireland), Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. Old Instruments taken in Exchange.

Harmoniums from	- - - - -	£6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from	- - -	£5 0s.

PHOTOGRAPHY. LAUDER, BROTHERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS, 45, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Corner of Abbey-street,) Respectfully intimate that they now guarantee First-class Portraits, irrespective of price, and have made a rule that parties not fully satisfied with the execution of their work are *not required to take their pictures*.

Portraits, Coloured, and in Shut-up Cases, from	..	1s. 6d.
Do., finished similar to Ivory Miniatures, from	..	2s. 6d.
Portraits, equal to the finest Glass Pictures, taken on Leather, for transmission by post	..	2s. 6d.

Portraits taken for Lockets, Rings, Brooches, &c. Works of Art Copied.

NOTICE.—M'MAHON AND COMPANY continue to Sell off the large lot of First-class Hosiery purchased from Mrs. Harricks, who has retired from business. Those prime Goods are Forty per Cent. under cost, and consist chiefly of Shirts, Vests, Drawers, Gloves, Ties, Braces, &c.

All persons requiring a supply should avail themselves of an opportunity which may never occur again.

Observe, M'MAHON AND CO.'S New Hosiery and Outfitting Warehouse, No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET (near Carlisle-bridge).

CHURCH MISSIONARY ARROW-ROOT, of superior quality, from the MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT AT SIERRA LEONE. Price—One Shilling per Pound. Sold, in Packages only, by the Agent in Dublin, WILLIAM F. WELLS, Family Druggist, 52, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, Opposite the Office of the Missionary Society.

GYPSUM MANURE contains upwards of 40 per cent. of Sulphuric Acid, and for Clover and Grasses is the cheapest natural fertiliser; will show its effects in 15 to 20 days. American Farmers use it with all crops, at great cost; 3 to 5 cwt. sufficient for an acre; price here, 32s. per ton. *Stockhardt's Chemistry* says Gypsum is a valuable manure for many plants, especially for the ligumisous. The plant not only absorbs the lime, but also the sulphur of the Sulphuric Acid. Gypsum has also a beneficial effect on the growth of plants, as it absorbs the Carbonate of Ammonia contained in the air and rain water, and fixes it in the soil—these two salts being converted respectively into Sulphate of Ammonia and Carbonate of Lime." Agent for Ireland—John Tuts, 13, Fownes-street, Dublin.

PATENT IRON BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING. We have greatly reduced the prices, and added considerably to our Extensive Stock of the above. PARTIES FURNISHING should examine the quality and prices of our HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY. Every variety of the Newest and most Approved Articles in the Trade.

WILLIAM ANDREWS AND COMPANY, 18, DAME-STREET.

OLD STORES. To be disposed of, a Large Quantity of the undermentioned Old Stores—viz., Old CORDAGE (Hemp), " IRON (Scrap), " PLATE & SHEET IRON, " CAST IRON.

Parties desirous of purchasing the above will please address proposals (prepaid) to Mr. John Read, Storekeeper, Grand Canal Harbour, James's-street.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART. MATTING, MATTING. C. HOEY, 22 and 23, UPPER ABBEY-STREET. The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

Wants.

TO TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS. WANTED, a situation, by a first-class CUTTER. Unexceptionable references as to ability and character. Address "H. S.," Office of the Irish Times.

WANTED, a Small Shop and Parlour, in a Leading Thoroughfare, for the Millinery Business; rent must be moderate.—Address "A. Z.," Irish Times Office.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A Steady, Active Woman, who perfectly understands her business, has good discharges; can be highly recommended by the family whom she has lived with for several years, both for correct habits and capability. Would prefer a situation without washing.—Address, "S. U." Irish Times Office.

TO LAND AGENTS, STOCKBROKERS, SOLICITORS and Others.—A Clerk, of experience as an Accountant and General Clerk, wants employment; has excellent Testimonials from former employers for trustworthiness and attention to business; and will be found confidential and obliging; writes a neat hand with accuracy and expedition.—Address "G. A. B. Clerk," Irish Times Office.

COOK and THOROUGH SERVANT, or LAUNDRESS and DAIRYMAID. A lady wishes to procure a situation as above for a young woman in her employment.—Address "A. J.," Mill House, Harold's-cross.

AS General HOUSE SERVANT, weekly or yearly, a steady active man, without any incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in every respect; has long and satisfactory discharges from most respectable families; is a Protestant, and can be well recommended by the family he last lived with, which is now in town.—Please address to "S. R.," 13, Merrion-row; or at the Irish Times Office, for this week.

WANTS a situation, as BUTLER, or GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, in a respectable family, who understands his business; can be highly recommended; is a Protestant.—Any commands for "B. C.," 60, Grafton-street, or 7, Dame-street, will be attended to.

Wanted.

SUB-EDITOR.—Wanted, a first-rate SUB-EDITOR for a Daily Morning Paper. None but an experienced person need apply.—Address "J. T.," 47, Harrington-street, Dublin.

READER WANTED.—Wanted, a good Reader. He must be a thorough practical Printer. No objection whatever to a member of the Society.—Apply to the Manager Irish Times Office.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE CLASS.—Wanted, Two Young Gentlemen to join two others (at present reading for entrance in July next) under an experienced and successful Graduate and Honorman of T.C.D., at his rooms. N.B.—Terms moderate, and, if desirable, they would be taught the Pianoforte free of charge. This is an eligible opportunity. Tuitions attended.—Letters addressed "A.M., Graduate," Irish Times Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED, a Respectable Man, of good address and good connection amongst the Nobility and Gentry of Dublin, to solicit orders for Standard Publications.—Apply by letter to "A. F. G.," Irish Times Office.

P.S.—Good character and good connection indispensable.

WANTED, a FARM not less than 60 acres, within 15 miles of a Market Town, by a person of ability and good character.—Address by letter, "A. X.," Post-office, St. Helen's, near Liverpool.

WANTED, a Footman and General Indoor Servant, who thoroughly understands his business, cleaning plate, lamps, furniture, &c.; waits well at table, accustomed to valet a gentleman. Protestant preferred.—Address, "S. B.," Irish Times Office.

A MANURE MANUFACTURER wants to appoint a few respectable District Agents. Liberal terms given, and the Manure sold carriage free. Address, with occupation and references, M. L., Mr. Riley's, No. 21, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.

TO FARMERS, POULTERERS, &c. Wanted to purchase, in large or small lots, Good Fat Geese. State lowest price to T. P. JOSEPH & Co., 70, GREAT GILFORD-STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

Cards.

BOUQUETS To be had at KIRBY'S, 13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND KILLESTER GARDENS.

A CARD. J. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent, 6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN. Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realise, consistent with strict integrity and bona fide dealings with the public.

E. MADDEN (late MADDEN & OLDHAM), of 7, GRAFTON-STREET, Stationer, returns his sincere thanks to the many friends who have favoured him during the last twelve months. He has every facility to execute orders on even better terms than when in Grafton-street. He attends personally to the execution of every order. He solicits further custom, and is determined that no house shall undersell him.

2, CHURCH-LANE, COLLEGE-GREEN.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

DUNN'S SOLID MARKING INK PENCIL. This useful invention will be found, on trial, so simple and effective that it must entirely supersede Fluid Marking Ink. For Florists' use it will be found invaluable. To be had retail of all Chemists, Stationers, &c. Price 1s. 6d. each, and wholesale of the Agent, H. W. CROWHURST, 7, Fownes-street, Dublin.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street), Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. The Highest Price given for Feathers.

CORK AND YOUGHAL RAILWAY.—On Saturday morning the portion of the Cork and Youghal Railway from Midleton to Killeagh, a distance of seven miles and a half, was opened for public traffic. There are three trains to run each way from Cork to Killeagh, and four between Cork and Midleton. This will give very great accommodation to all that district.—*Cork Constitution.*

Tullemane Castle, the seat of Mrs. Maher has been the scene of festivities during the past week. A magnificent ball, which was numerously attended, was given on Monday last.

PROMPTITUDE OF THE WAR-OFFICE.—A noble earl, lord-lieutenant of one of the eastern counties, addressed a letter to the War-office a few days before Christmas, with reference to one of the volunteer rifle companies in course of formation in his district. His lordship received a reply last week, about 60 days after the despatch of his missive! One consoling fact may be gleaned from this official procrastination—viz., that we are not considered in any very urgent danger of foreign aggression.

In two months more, Carrick-on-Suir will be lighted with gas. The lamps are in course of erection.

We suppose we ought to rejoice at the prospect of an addition to the number of our members. But what are we to be the better for it? What one object conducive to the welfare of our county is it likely to promote? Ministers are taking care that it shall be exclusively in the interest and for the benefit of the Priests. They are giving us a franchise which will prostrate still further the Conservatism of the country. Even in the North it will materially affect the balance of parties, and enable the Priests and the Tenant-righters to carry counties and boroughs the independence and the Protestantism of whose constituencies have heretofore kept "Liberals" and Romanists at bay.—"Cork Constitution."

THE HIGH-SHERIFF'S EQUIPAGE, WEXFORD.—A theme of much talk during the past two days has been the splendid official turn-out of the High-Sheriff, John Thomas Rossborough Colclough, Esq. Only on one occasion before has there been anything approaching to it in this county in splendour and magnificence. The handsome carriage in which the judges were conveyed to town was drawn by four high-spirited and beautiful grey horses, richly caparisoned—two outriders on animals of the same description, splendidly equipped, being in advance. The postilions, footmen, and outriders were liveried in fine white cloth and silver. No more chaste and tasteful livery could be conceived, and the entire equipage speaks well for the liberality of Mr. Colclough, and redounds to his credit and the credit of the county for which he acts as High-Sheriff.—*Wexford Constitution.*

POLICE.—It has been suggested that leggings similar to those in use by the military, but somewhat longer, should be dispensed amongst the police. The health of this body, its saving of trousers from the wet and wear, together with extra cleanliness and comfort, are urged as all-sufficient reasons for their adoption. The notion is not new, but it has been hitherto deemed out of the question from the high price of leather. The introduction of the patent of the Spills, of Stepney, however, has got rid of this objection. Another of the advantages is a protection of the legs from the kicks of the desperate. With the leggings they can plod through the filthiest alleys and courts of our towns and cities, and through country lanes in winter, and the immediate neighbourhoods of farms hitherto inaccessible in bad seasons. They, moreover, afford warmth at night, and, being light, can, when not in use, be folded with the cape or put into the pocket.—*Globe.*

DAIRY PRODUCE AND FRUIT FROM FRANCE.—There are now five vessels running between St. Malo and Jersey, employed chiefly in conveying dairy produce and fruit from France to Jersey. From the latter place the produce and fruit are shipped on board the mail packets and landed at Southampton, reaching the London markets by the South Western Railway.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £[illegible]
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - [illegible]
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - [illegible]
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

BENNETTS, Minors } CHANCERY.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.
Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.
An inspection is respectfully solicited, by
WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
DRESS SUITS.
We solicit inspection of our
SUPERFINE BLACKS, EXTRA JET, and BISHOPS' CLOTH,
Being unapproachable in Colour, Quality, and Make.
GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
CLOTHIERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
AND ROBEMAKERS TO THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES" are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

OIL FOR IRISH LIGHTHOUSES. The Port of Dublin Corporation will receive Proposals from persons willing to supply 125 Tuns of the best Refined Pale Rapeseed Oil.

The Oil to be delivered at the Stores of the Corporation, North-wall, Dublin, in sound and well-coopered Casks, not containing more than fifty gallons each; Seven Tuns of the above quantity to be in Casks of Twenty-five Gallons each.

The Heads and Staves of the Casks to be of sound Oak Timber, not less than one inch in thickness, hooped with six or more strong iron hoops—the chime hoops to be at least two inches and a quarter wide, and the bilge and quarter hoop not less than one inch and a half wide each. Half the respective quantities of Oil to be delivered on or before the 9th day of April next, and the remaining half on or before the 9th day of May following.

Three gallons to be sent (sealed) as a sample on making the proposal (both Sample and Tender having corresponding distinguishing marks), to arrive on the same day at this Office, and the price to be stated per imperial gallon.

Proposals addressed to the Secretary will be received on or before the 7th day of March next.

The Proposals must be sealed, post-paid, and endorsed, "Tender for Oil." Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

** The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender. (By order) WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.

Ballast Office, Dublin, February 6th, 1860.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Monday Evening.

Funds opened in London this morning still lower than they were on Saturday, and a few days' deliberation on the Emperor's Speech has not altered the first impressions produced; indeed it has tended to increase anxiety, and the debates in Parliament, instead of appeasing, have rather augmented it. The Reform Bill, too, will likely meet with a good deal of opposition; and any apprehensions about the Ministry will not be without their effect on the Funds, as it will be considered dangerous to cause any upset at present, while foreign politics remain in their present unsettled and unsatisfactory state.

London prices remained without any alteration during the day, but at the close Consols for Account quote slightly higher, as also New Threes for money. In this market the alteration in prices has been very little, but there was rather a good business done at the quotations, and the tone of the market was not as weak as might be expected. This may be attributable to the approach of the stock settlement; New Threes appearing to be weaker for the account than Consols, the continuation in the latter being at equal rates, while in the former there is one-eighth difference between the prices for March and April.

The Share Market was very limited, indeed, to-day, and quotations are few and far between; neither local nor railway debentures were dealt in; no change in Banking Shares; buyers of Bank Stock, Hibernians, and Royals; Nationals done at the previous price, and steady. In Steam Shares there was a slight change, those of the City of Dublin Company being in better demand; and the old shares have risen 10s., while the Steam of 1836, the Ship Builders, and Redeemables are inquired for. Of Atlantics there were buyers at 3¼; sellers at about last price, and sellers of Dundalks; no change in Miscellaneous Shares; buyers of Alliance Gas, Grand Canals, and Patriotics at previous prices.

The principal alteration in the value of Railway Securities is a rise of £2 10s. in Kingstown Stock, which is steady at the price. There are buyers of Ballymenas, Great Southern and Western Stock; Irish South Easterns and Killarneys at previous prices; and sellers of Belfast Junctions, Droghedas, and Limericks at last quotations; Midlands and Wicklows are steady; Cork and Bandons are offered.

In Preference Shares very little alteration. Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent. steady. The 6 per cents. offered.

Some of the London papers announce that a new steampacket Co., styled "The Luso-Brazilian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Co.," is about being started; and arrangements, it is stated, have been made, of a very favourable nature, with respect to Government subsidies. The nominal capital is to be £400,000, in shares of £10 each.

The value of the Copper Ores sold at Swansea, on the 28th ultimo, was £29,300; of this sum £4,140 was for Ores sold by the Mining Company of Ireland, the Ores averaging about £10 per ton. The same company will have 869 tons for sale on the 20th instant. The Connorree Company also will have for sale 14 tons of precipitate copper.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 3.

OPENING PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94⅜
Account,	...	...	94 7-16
New Threes,	...	...	94⅛ ¼
NOON PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94⅜ ½
Account,	...	...	94⅜ ½
New Threes,	...	...	94⅛ ¼ ⅜
1 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94⅜ ½
Account	...	...	94⅜ ½
New Threes	...	...	94⅛ ¼
2-15 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94⅜
Account,	...	...	94⅜
New Threes,	...	...	94⅛ ¼
CLOSING PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94½ ⅜
Account,	...	...	94⅜ ½
New Threes,	...	...	94⅜ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Bank Stock, 229½; Great Northern, 108½; Great Northern A. 101¾; Great Westerns, 68½; Great Western of Canada, 12½ ⅜; Great Southern and Western, 112½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 98¾; London and North Western, 97½; London and South Western, 92; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lin-colnshire, 41; Midland Stock, 108 7½ ¼; North British, 61; South Eastern, 59 ¾ 9; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 92 to 5; York and North Midland, 76¾. Consols opened weak, at a decline of one-eighth, and market particularly dull and inactive, at 94⅜ ½. Inpian nominal, 103⅞ 4½. Shares very inactine, and prices have declined one-fourth per cent. But little business doing. Quotations very nominal. Canadians flat. French unchanged.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 94¼; Eastern Counties, 55½; East Lancashire, 91½ 2; Great Northern A, 101 2; Great Western, 68¾ 9; Great Western of Canada, 12¼ ½; Grand Trunk, 8 7-16; Great Southern and Western, 112-14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 98½ ¾; London and North Western, 97½ ¾; London and South Western, 91¾ 2½; Leeds Northern, 46½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40¾ 1; Midland, 109¼; South Eastern, 89½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 92; York and North Midland, 75¾ 6½; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 2½. Consols have been steady and inactive all day, at a reduction of about ⅛ per cent. upon rates of Saturday, closing 94 7-16 9-16. Indian, 103⅞ 4½. Shares close firmer, with a slight advance in price, but little or nothing doing. Canadian steady. French unchanged. Rentes come same.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY.—Stocks remained heavy, tendency of foreign politics being regarded unfavourably. Funds declined. British Railway Stocks likewise rather lower. Business going forward is little.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Saturday Evening.

The discussion on the Savoy question last night has tended only to increase the conviction that the solid measure was originally embodied in the idea for which the French army fought in Italy, and the funds, in consequence, have declined in fear of further ideas of a similar kind The demand for discount has been very moderate. About £8,000 in bar gold has been taken from the Bank to-day for exportation to the Continent.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Saturday Evening.

Great dulness prevailed to-day in the Stock Exchange, the effect of the Emperor Napoleon's invitation to confidence being marred by his designs of territorial aggrandisement. The discussions in Paliament have placed in stronger relief the objections to his Majesty's attempt. The English and French funds have experienced a further fractional decline. This was a very busy day in the Discount market; choice paper was taken at ½ per cent. below Bank minimum.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MARCH 5.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.			
3 per Cent. Consols	...	...	94 94⅛
Ditto for Account, 8th March	...	...	94
Ditto for new Account, 9th April		...	94
New 3 per Cent. Stock	...	...	93⅛
Ditto for new Account, 8th March		...	93⅛
Ditto for new Account, 9th April		...	93⅜
BANKS.			
National Bank, £25 paid,	...	...	61½
STEAM.			
City of Dublin, £100 paid	...	...	89½
RAILWAYS.			
Dublin and Kingstown 4 per cent. of £100		...	102½
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	...	...	5¾ ⅞
PREFERENCE SHARES.			
Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent. perpetual		...	6½
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual Class A	...	...	10⅜x

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th March. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	94 94¼	94⅛ 94	94¼ ⅛	—	94	—
Ditto for account	94	94⅛	—	94⅜ ¼ ⅜	—	94⅛
3 per Cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent Stock	93⅛	93⅜	93⅞ ¾	93⅞ ¾	93⅜	93⅜ ⅝
Ditto for account	93¼	93⅜ ¼	93⅜ ¼	94⅛	93⅜	93⅝ ⅜
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily,
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—For Twelve nights more—Kratky Baschik, the Hungarian Wizard and Musician. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Diorama of Italy Open this evening.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"Puritani."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"Lady of Lyons; or, Love and Pride;" Charles the Twelfth; or, the Siege of Stralsund;" to conclude with the "Two Queens."

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MARCH 6.
Morning Tide, 10-6. Evening Tide, 10-28.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communicatin can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, March 3, amounted to 52,416 copies, making an average of 8,736 copies daily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
Spain and Portugal (S.), America (New York) (S.) ...	One p.m., March 6.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 7.
America (Portland) (Q) ...	Ten a.m., March 8.
Brazil, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres (S) ...	One p.m., March 8.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 8.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles ...	Six p.m., March 9.
[illegible] land (Q)	Ten a.m., March 11.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius and India (Bombay) (S.) ..	One p.m., March 11.
America (New York) (S) ...	One p.m., March 13.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 14.
America (Portland) (Q) ...	Ten a.m., March 15.
Spain and Portugal (S) West Indies and Pacific (S).	One p.m., March 16.
America (New York and Bahamas (LI)	One p.m., March 16.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and India (Bombay) via Marseilles	Six p.m., March 18.
India (Calcutta). China, &c., (S) America New York, (S) ...	One p.m., March 19.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 22.
America, Portland, Q ...	Ten a.m., March 22.
West Coast of Africa (LI) ...	Six p.m., March 23.
America (Boston and Bermuda), (Q.)	Six p.m., March 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles ...	Six p.m., March 25.
India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.) ...	One p.m., March 26.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 26.
America (Portland) (Q.) ...	Ten a.m., March 29.
Newfoundland (G.) ...	Ten a.m., March 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

REPRESENTATION OF DOWNPATRICK.—Mr. D. S. Ker has published an address to the electors of the borough of Downpatrick, in which he says:—"I beg to inform you that it is not my intention to solicit in the next Parliament the honour of representing that trust which your confidence has hitherto reposed in me. I find that attention to my Parliamentary duties is not compatible with attention to agricultural and commercial pursuits."

The dining hall in the Clonmel Workhouse has been altered, so as to provide a special apartment for the celebration of divine service.—*Limerick Examiner.*

The number of accounts in the books of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery on the 1st day of October, 1858, was 21,412.

MISSIONS IN IRELAND.—The Rev. John White, the general missionary appointed by the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Conference, visited Newry and Warrenpoint during the last three days, and held a number of religious services, replete with interest and productive of much good. On Tuesday evening Mr. White delivered a lecture in Newry—subject "The Irish Mission Field." Wm. Greere, Esq., presided. The attendance was respectable, and the subject was treated by the lecturer with his usual ability and convincing eloquence. By his statements it appears that the Primitive Wesleyan Church has, in the last year, had an accession of 7,000 members by the great revival. This serious of services has done much good, both in Newry and Warrenpoint, and given a fresh impulse to the religious feelings of all concerned.—*Newry Telegraph.*

THE CIVIL SERVICE—VACANCIES, APPOINTMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.—Foreign Department—Mr. R. B. Robertson has been appointed a student interpreter in Japan consular service, and passed his examination. War-office—Mr. M. C. H. Stopford, Mr. J. Shepherd, and Mr. C. Raitt have been appointed to temporary clerkships in the Ajutant-General's Office, and passed their examinations. The Admiralty—Mr. T. T. Jones has been appoinsed a clerk in Somerset House, and passed his examinations.—Messrs. G. W. Tringham, A. R. Hammond, R. P. May, and C. H. Andrews, have been appointed to temporary clerkships, and passed their examinations. General Post-office—Mr. A. B. Peterson has been appointed a clerk at Hamilton, N.B., and passed his examination. Police Courts—Mr. W. H. Andrew has been appointed second clerk, London, and passed his examination. Registrar and Record Office of Seamen—Mr. W. Drake, third-class clerk, has been promoted to the second class. Customs—Mr. J. King, first-class clerk, has been promoted to be principal of a branch, Controller-General's Office, London; Mr. Charles Beaumont, second-class clerk has been promoted to be first-class clerk in the Controller-General's Office, London; Mr. W. Dick, third-class clerk, has been promoted to be second-class in the Controller-General's Office, London; Mr. R. S. D'Ousley, collector at Dundalk, has been promoted to be collector at Whitehaven; Mr. R. H. D. Mahon, controller at Woodbridge, has been promoted to be collector at Workington; Mr. R. V. Innes, collector at Workington, has been promoted to be collector at Llanelly. Mr. H. Fisher, tidewaiter at Woodbridge, to be assistant tide surveyor at Woodbridge. Mr. R. F. Quill, controller at Scilly, has been promoted to the office of sub-collector at Kinsale, vice Fenton, deceased.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.
The great amount of support we have received during the past year, from the Clergy of Ireland has determined us to devote more than ordinary attention to the production of Clerical Attire.
Importing our Woollen Goods direct from the Manufacturers, and personally superintending every department of our business, we are enabled to produce first-class articles at prices usually paid for inferior garments.
Our present stock of Superfine West of England Broadcloths and Doeskins, Oxford Cloths and Cassimeres, will be found unsurpassed in the trade.
We beg to subjoin a list of prices, for cash payment, and all orders we may be favoured with shall be promptly and carefully executed.

FIRST QUALITY.	£ s. d.	SECOND QUALITY.	£ s. d.
Frock Coat, ...	£3 10 0	Frock Coat, ...	£2 15 0
Vest, ...	0 14 0	Vest, ...	0 12 6
Trousers, ...	1 10 0	Trousers, ...	1 5 0

BROWNE & PAYNE,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

THE only redeeming feature in Mr. Gladstone's Budget was the repeal of the excise duty on paper. There are thousands who do not use, and cannot afford to use, those exhilarating French wines which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has so Homerically described—

"Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus."

Yet these thousands are all compelled to pay twopence in the pound additional Income-tax in order to make wine cheap for others. But there does not exist any man who would not receive an equivalent for the remission of the paper-duty. School books are actually doubled in price by the operation of the Excise. The poor have hitherto been deprived of sound, wholesome literature, chiefly by reason of the paper-duties. Mr. John Cassell states that when he pays £8,000 a year for literary work, he pays £14,000 a year in the shape of excise. Messrs. Chambers were compelled to stop the publication of a series of cheap and excellent periodicals, simply from the oppressive nature of Excise regulations. It was found at the end of a year that they had realised no profit, but that they had paid to the State £6,000 in the shape of duty. Were the paper excise removed, every individual, whether it be the schoolboy, the trader, the author, or the journalist, would feel the benefit of the boon. As every excise tax, from its inquisitorial and restrictive character, really entails a loss double the nominal amount, we have no hesitation in saying that the remission of the duty would at once lower all printed works by one-fourth of their price.

The House of Commons is pledged to the abolition of the paper-duty. A resolution was passed, on the motion of Mr. Milner Gibson, last year, to the effect that "the maintenance of the Excise duty on paper "as a permanent source of income is impolitic." Lord Derby declared "that he would approve very "much of a proposition to take off the duty on paper." Mr. Disraeli said, "In a moral, literary, and edu-"cational point of view, he should be glad to propose "the remission of this tax." Lord John Russell said, "The duty on paper, being an Excise duty, the "inconvenience and vexation connected with it were "as much felt as the pecuniary burden, and, there-"fore, it ought not to be kept up as a permanent "burden. They had got rid of several duties of "Excise, and, after their abolition, the revenue was "found to be as large as before." The last paragraph, which some would think to be a paradox, is easily explained. By the remission of duty the manufacture is quadrupled, as in the case of glass, &c.; the workman gets constant, instead of desultory employment, and high, instead of low wages; he is, therefore, enabled to purchase for himself and his family a greater quantity of duty-paying articles, and thus the revenue, by the abolition of an oppression, recoups itself by the natural result of the prosperity of the workman.

We have looked over the lists of vice-presidents of societies established for the repeal of the paper-duty, and we find among them no less than ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-ONE Members of Parliament, voluntarily pledging themselves to the repeal of the duty. And these lists were made at a time when the Ministry, so far from proposing, opposed the abolition of the tax. One would think that, when we sacrifice two millions for the sake of introducing a taste for French wines, we might sacrifice a million to liberate a rural manufacture, and an article which is used extensively by every class of society.

Yet the most strenuous exertions are being made, and not without some success, to create a formidable opposition against the only clause of the Budget which can be of utility to the general public. Certain interests, each anxious for its own profit, have found the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be squeezable. In order to avoid the chance of a combination, he has promised "consideration" to the hopgrowers, and "alteration" to the Licensed Vintners. Monopolists have seen this, and a very strong, because deeply interested, party have organised a determined opposition to the Bill for the Repeal of the Paper-duties, flinging to the winds all fear of offending France, and flouting Milner Gibson himself. It is not necessary that we should repeat what is a truism, that every monopoly is in favour of reductive duties. They ruin the small manufacturer, and give exclusive possession of the market to the large capitalist. It is enough to state that, within the last few years, more than 200 paper-mills have been closed, and the manufacture nearly destroyed, in Ireland, owing to the effect of Excise regulations. The destruction of small capitalists is the wealth of the greater, but tends to plunder the public. The supply of paper, at the present moment, is in the hands of about 70 manufacturers. No cost or influence will be spared to enable them to retain a lucrative monopoly.

The argument, the only argument brought forward to support the duties is that we should not sacrifice an income of one million yearly when there is a deficit in the revenue. This might have had some force if we are not, at the same moment, sacrificing two millions and adding to the deficit. If to free industry and labour an English House of Commons has removed the duty from silk, wine, malt, and kid gloves, how can the same assembly reimpose a tax upon paper? It will be said that the import on paper is a million a year, and that to supply the deficiency we must levy a penny in the pound Income-tax. That is quite true, but then for this penny a full equivalent is given which cannot be said for any of the other reductions. Let us take a case. The clerk whose income is £150 a year will pay a penny in the pound--that is 12s. 6d.--in lieu of the remission of the paper tax. But a clerk for books for his family, for stationery, for his sons at school, for his periodicals and newspapers, spends, either directly or indirectly, over £4 yearly at the least. By the remission of the paper-duty he saves one-fourth of that sum, and consequently is a gainer by the bargain.

Let us contrast this now with another case. Suppose a trader or clerk whose salary is £200 a-year to use one pound of tea per week. He pays, by Mr. Gladstone's Budget, twopence in the pound additional, because the duty on tea is not taken off; but that duty at 4d. in the pound is only 17s., while he pays in Income-tax no less than £1 13s. 4d. Consequently, the consumer is mulcted heavily by the substitution of Income-tax, in place of indirect taxation, except in the case of the paper-duties alone.

But we cannot suppose that the House of Commons will stultify itself by rescinding its own resolution. We cannot think that Conservatives will be really less liberal than they who usurp the name of Liberal. We cannot believe that a tax which is a tax upon knowledge, a tax upon industry, a tax upon invention, and an encouragement to immorality, will be retained when we can afford to throw away double its amount to "introduce a taste for the "wines of France."

THE Roscommon Election Committee have declared Captain Goff not "duly elected." There will, consequently, be a new election for the county. It is stated, on good authority, that a member of the Goff family will contend for the seat. They are ancient landowners in the county, and constant residents. Mr. Tennyson has not declared his intention to contest the county. Being entirely devoted to the Castle interest, he disputed the election to serve his patrons. He has not a chance of success, and Mr. O'Donnell has not yet professed his desire to become his *locum tenens* in Parliamentary duties. Unless the Conservative party is vigilant, it is probable that an Ultramontane of the Campden school will be successful, as the Priest party is peculiarly strong in Roscommon.

We cannot avoid remarking that Captain Goff's legal advisers during the election appear to have acted with anything but legal prudence. To create, at a moment, 1,560 carmen, and engage them for the election; to hire, in a single townland, 38 houses for refreshments, and to acknowlege bills for £4,700, independently of accounts as yet outstanding or ignored, were quite sufficient to cast doubts upon the validity of the election of themselves.

A BILL to amend the laws relating to the office of Coroner, which was brought forward a few days ago by Mr. Edwin James and Mr. Cobbett, will be read a second time to-morrow night. In it a new method of payment to these officers is proposed. As the law stands at present, Coroners receive no settled salary, but are paid by fees—so much for every case brought before them. Many inconveniences thus arise: the invidious nature of the present mode of payment, the number of fees, and therefore the amount of salary depending upon the number of inquests held. The fact that a man's income may be £300 one year, and from various causes only £100 the next—all these are matters which call for reform; and Mr. James and Mr. Cobbett will do a substantial service to a very deserving class of men should their Bill pass. They propose that, in lieu of the present defective method, each Coroner shall receive from the State a certain fixed salary, the amount of which is to be totally independent of the number of inquests, and to be settled solely by the area and population of the district of which he may be Coroner. The clause which assigns separate weight to the area of districts will be very important to those Coroners whose jurisdiction extends over a wide extent of country, as is the case in many large country parishes. Allowance is, in all cases, to be made for the distance which they may be called upon to traverse. According as the population increase, or other circumstances render his duties more onerous, the Coroner may apply either to the Home Secretary or Town Council of his borough, who will make such an addition to his salary as shall seem a reasonable compensation for the increased duty imposed upon him.

One great feature of the present bill is, that every Coroner who has fulfilled the duties of his office for a certain number of years, or has attained to sixty-five years of age, is authorised to receive from the Treasury a retiring or superannuation allowance for the rest of his life. In the case of any Coroners being put upon the superannuated list as soon as this bill comes into operation, their retiring pensions will be regulated according to the average annual amount of their salaries during a certain number of years immediately preceding their retirement. After the Bill has begun to work, the pension will, in every case, be proportionate to the regular salary. There is, moreover, another good feature in this part of the Bill. Age and length of service are not to be the only qualifications which entitle a man to receive a pension. Should any Coroner become incapacitated through any accident or injury, or permanent sickness, the law will not desert him. At present, if unable, from sickness, or any bodily disqualification, to perform his duties, he loses his office, and receives no equivalent—a hard lot, indeed, for a struggling man. Now, however, any casualty of this kind will entitle a man, though not otherwise qualified by age or length of service, to receive a retiring salary from the State.

The *Times* on the Emperor Napoleon's Italian Policy:—

Although the Government of France is not tolerant of public debates, and although Ministers of State are not there subjected to nightly questionings, the Emperor does not think it necessary to forego the advantage of frequent communications with the European public. What our House of Commons is to England the French Foreign-office is to France. In the first, the policy of the Government is extracted under popular pressure, from the second the Imperial addresses issue spontaneously and with as little intermission. The Emperor actually embarrasses us by his generosity in the distribution of these State papers. The contributions to history come fluttering forth in such numbers that it is scarcely possible to gather them and fold them and docket them and register them and put each away in its proper pigeonhole. We had only just mastered the correspondence upon the subject of Savoy, and transferred the pith of it into an article, which will be found below, when behold three columns of Saturday's *Moniteur* occupied by M. Thouvenel with two elaborate despatches, wherein he expounds to the English and Sardinian Courts the plan of Italian policy which the Emperor of the French has at length resolved to adopt. Here, at an unexpected moment, is a great move made which opens the whole game, and which, if it does not discover all the combinations which depend upon it, is of itself sufficiently startling to make us settle ourselves in our chairs and concentrate our attention upon the board. It is "check" at the same moment to the Sardinian King and to the British Queen.

In his despatch to M. le Comte de Persigny, the French Ambassador to England, M. Thouvenel, declines, on behalf of France, to join with England in Lord John Russell's programme. He points out that, while England has been but a spectator of the events which have led to the present situation, France has been an active belligerent; and he observes, that while England is still free to resume her position as a mere looker-on, the Emperor is burthened with the responsibility of the consequences which may ensue from his armed action. M. Thouvenel, therefore, with great politeness, informs our Government that the Emperor has taken upon himself to inform the Court of Turin what his views and wishes are upon this question. From this gentle snubbing we turn with what appetite we may to the despatch of the same date which is addressed to M. le Baron de Talleyrand, the Minister of France at Turin. This is a much more lengthy and explanatory document. M. Thouvenel begins by informing Europe, in the person of M. de Talleyrand, that the time is now come when it is proper to make known to Sardinia what is the exact idea of the Emperor's Government upon the present grave and even solemn conjuncture of affairs. Sardinia may do as she pleases. England, also, may do as she pleases. France desires to compel no one to follow her. But this is the way France intends to walk. Sardinia is warned, however, that if she departs from the footsteps of France she will fall upon very treacherous ground. The Emperor of the French tells the King of Sardinia that the popular feeling in Italy is not to be trusted by him—that it does not mean loyalty to Sardinia, but hostility to Austria. The aspirations of the Italians, says Napoleon III., involve the conquest of Venetia, and menace the States of the Church and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. They involve also two probabilities equally to be avoided—war and revolution. If Sardinia should go alone onwards she must be prepared for the consequences into which these popular desires must force her; she must undertake a work out of proportion with her ordinary means, and she must become the agent of a policy which will no longer receive its impulse from Turin. This is what must happen to Sardinia if she does not accept what immediately follows. The Emperor has pondered upon all these matters, and from his cogitations he has evolved the following plan:—The first proposition is that Sardinia shall have Lombardy, Parma, and Modena, with full power to weld them into one compact sovereignty, and to take no note of any former political divisions. The second proposition is, that the King of Sardinia shall be the temporal administrator of the Legations of the Romagna, Ferrara, and Bologna, exercising his functions in the name of the Pope, and respecting those municipal institutions which are traditionary in the Legations. The third proposition is, that Tuscany shall retain her political and territorial individuality.

Such is the French programme for the ultimate settlement of this long-pending Italian question. If Sardinia is ready to accept this, the Emperor promises her that France will stand by her and back her up—*La Sardaigne serait sûr de nous avoir avec elle, et derrière elle*;"—if she should refuse it she will be left alone, to rely on her own army. That is to say she will be left alone to fight Naples and Austria. France will not any further prosecute the war for her "idea." That "idea," like the *peau de chagrin* of Pigault le Brun, has contracted with every victory. At first it was Italian liberty from the Alps to the Adriatic; then it receded from Venetia; now it has fallen away from Tuscany. The Italians had better make haste and fix it, or no one can tell to what it may dwindle. As it now stands, it has not a great appearance of durability about it. Tuscany may choose to make a free use of her sovereign independence by annexing herself to Sardinia, and may require the intervention of a foreign army to compel her to continue her independent isolation. It is not impossible that the Pope may excommunicate the Royal Vicar who is to be intruded upon him so soon as he enters upon his functions. The position assigned to the Pope by this programme is certainly somewhat humiliating, and it will be edifying to Christendom to see how the Pope and his Vicar will conduct themselves towards each other.

The end is not quite equal to the preface; but, after all, the Italians have had a great deal done for them, and if they cannot now, after a little time for consolidation, do the rest for themselves, they deserve but small sympathy. M. Thouvenel does not finish his programme without saying his little word about Savoy and Nice. We have spoken of this subject in another article; but so has M. Thouvenel spoken of it in other despatches. It evidently has just now entire possession of the mind of the Emperor, and it crops up everywhere in the French Foreign office. Here it no longer assumes the form of a demand for the French slopes of the Alps. M. Thouvenel tells Count Cavour plainly that "the possession of Savoy and the Comte of Nice (saving the interests of Switzerland) presents itself as a geographical necessity for the "security of the French frontiers." What the saving clause in favour of Switzerland means we can only vaguely guess; qut we may safely infer that the promise not to coerce the will of the people means nothing at all; and, as to the promise to consult the Great Powers, M. Thouvenal does not pretend that this is to have any other purport than to explain the Emperor's "conduct." We suppose, therefore, that we must now take all this as *un fait accompli*, and restrict our curiosity to the inquiries—Who is to be the new Grand Duke of Tuscany? What are to be the securities vouchsafed to Switzerland against a French flotilla upon the Lake of Geneva? And how is it proposed to muffle the thunderbolts of Rome, and prevent Pio Nono from doing mischief to his unwelcome and uninvited Vicar?

The *Daily News* on the Result of the County Cork Election:—

The result of the election for the county of Cork is one of the most satisfactory proofs we have had for some time of the moral change for the better that has taken place in Ireland. The whole power and resources of Ultramontanism were put into requisition for the defeat of the newly-appointed Attorney-General for that country, and they have most signally and egregiously failed. Mr. Deasy has for some years represented the great county with which, by birth and family, he is united. His high standing at the Bar and his well-earned position in Parliament had rendered him an object of just pride and sympathy to all the educated classes of the country, without respect of creed or party. The gentry were glad to have a representative whom they regarded as one of themselves; and the industrial classes felt confidence in a man who thoroughly understood their interests, and who had proved on all occasions desirous of practically serving them. As a decided Liberal who had kept his pledges, Mr. Deasy was considered to be secure in his seat for a county that for twenty years had returned his relative, Lord Fermoy, and which has not been represented by a Tory since the first Reform Bill. As a Catholic, sincerely attached to his own communion, he was supposed to enjoy the confidence of the parochial priesthood and their bishops; although he had never incurred the resentment or aversion of the Protestant clergy. When, therefore, his promotion was announced to the highest administrative post in his profession, nobody harboured a suspicion that his re-election could or would be seriously disputed. The more rash and reckless of the extreme fanatical party were known to have gone about trying to find a lay figure among the Catholic squirearchy whom they could drape for the occasion as an opposition candidate; but all efforts proved abortive. To contest a county eighty miles long and fifty broad, containing a population of three-quarters of a million of people, requires more than ordinary resolution, and a good deal more than ordinary pecuniary pluck. Not a man of the Catholic party of Cork, to their credit be it spoken, could be found foolish or fanatical enough to lend himself to the purposes of faction; and it became clear that unless a catspaw could be found among the opulent converts to Catholicism on this side of the Channel, the workers of social and sectarian mischief must be content to be for once innocuous. Under these disheartening circumstances they bethought them of consulting that discreet politician, Mr Pope Hennessy, who speedily undertook to find them an orthodox purse to employ in the name of the "Temporal Power of the Papacy," and "Separate Education." For some years past Lord Campden has been an unrewarded deserter from Protestantism. The glorious opportunity had now arrived for conferring on his feeble lordship the recompense of recusancy. It would be all the more striking if he were elected for a Catholic county during his absence abroad, and it would redound all the more to the personal fame of the member for the King's County if, acting as his lordship's substitute, he obtained his return. The preliminaries were soon settled between the high contracting parties. The point that Lord Campden was utterly unknown to the people on whom he was thus to be imposed as a representative, and that there was not even time for Mr. Hennessy to make play as an advocate on his behalf, except in one or two localities, imparted an additional zest to the expected triumph. All would be done through the direct and dogmatic appeals of the anti-liberal clergy; and their power to punish a Ministry that dared to disregard their synodical decrees against united education and freedom abroad would be all the more vividly illustrated by the expulsion from Parliament of a Catholic like her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland.

Away went Mr. Hennessy, and away went the rescripts of Cardinal Antonelli's subordinates to all parish priests, curates, and other dependants of holy church, enjoining them as a matter of conscience to vote against one of the best men they had ever had for a representative, and in favour of a noble nonentity incapable of rendering them any public or political service of any kind or description whatsoever. The time was too short to allow of expostulation or concerted action in resistance to these insolent edicts. Nobody could say from more than surmise what effect they were likely to produce. On the day of nomination, popular feeling, indeed, showed itself unmistakably on the side of independence and consistency; but as two days intervene between the nomination for counties in Ireland and the poll, there were naturally some apprehensions as to the ill use that might be made of that interval. The issue has, nevertheless, vindicated the best hopes of those who cling to the faith as it is in the popular instinct of truth and justice. A majority, not of scores or of hundreds, but of upwards of 2,000, have re-elected Mr. Deasy, and rejected the Ultramontane puppet of the holy alliance between the Carlton Club and the Papal De-Legate. The Protestant electors, almost to a man, voted for the Attorney-General; and nearly the whole of the Catholic gentry and professional classes of the laity did the same. Still more gratifying is it to note that Dr. Delany, the Catholic Bishop of Cork, and a considerable number of the more enlightened and influential of his clergy, did so likewise; thus confirming the truth of the distinction we have so often and earnestly sought to point out, between those who are conscientiously attached to the ancient creed and formularies of Catholicity, and those who are the abject tools or dupes of political Rome. The triumph as one of party is not to be named in comparison with the triumph as one of moral and social progress. In this light our felicitations are to be addressed rather to the inhabitants generally of the Sister Isle than to the Government, one of whose ablest members has been reinstated in his place in the House of Commons only after a severe and expensive struggle.

The *Observer* on the Volunteer Movement.—

In reviewing the Volunteer movement we fear it must be confessed that the number of effectives enrolled and accepted are very short of the mark. This is a fact which there is no use in denying. On the contrary, it is a fact that ought to be known and corrected. Earl de Grey has charge of the Volunteer element in their connection with the Horse Guards; and we believe it is thoroughly known and acknowledged that he has acquitted himself of his charge in a manner most satisfactory to all parties concerned. He stated in the House of Lords the effective force of Volunteers already enrolled as ranging between 60,000 and 70,000. Now this falls short of the number which we would desire to see organised, and of the number which, at a guess, we should have calculated upon. The old Volunteers of 1804 mustered 400,000, and they were not only drilled, dressed, and paraded to the sounds of military music, but they actually encamped on the coast, assembled in the neighbourhood of the metropolis and other great towns, manned the fortresses, and did garrison duty whenever they were required. However valuable we admit the present Volunteer movement to be, we are still constrained to acknowledge that it has scarcely gone beyond the stage of holiday and amateur soldiering. It is quite plain that a very great deal more is to be done in the serious working of the system, and a very considerable addition made to the numbers of the force before it can be relied upon for efficiency or power. The number of effective Volunteers in the United Kingdom must reach 200,000 men before the movement can be pronounced a success.

Fashionable Intelligence.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, and attended by the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, took a drive in an open carriage and four on Saturday afternoon. Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge attended on horseback.

The Prince of Wales arrived in the afternoon at Buckingham Palace from Oxford. His Royal Highness was attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, went on Saturday morning to the Royal Exchange. His Royal Highness afterwards preceeded to the Trinity-house, and presided at a meeting of the Corporation.

The Princesses Helena and Louisa rode in the Riding-house of Buckingham Palace.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Helena and Louisa, Prince Arthur, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the Private Chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Rev. T. J. Rowsell, incumbent of St. Peter's, Stepney, preached the sermon.

The Prince of Orange visited her Majesty in the afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

THE ORDER OF THE THISTLE.—Her Majesty the Queen held a Chapter of the Order of the Thistle on Thursday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace, for the purpose of investing the Earl of Fife with the Order.

Lady Elizabeth Dunsany has arrived at Wallace's Hotel, from Torquay.

Lady Harriett Kavanagh has arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

The Earl and Countess of Darnley have arrived at 17, Bruton-street.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere arrived in London on Monday from Leamington.

Viscount Gage and the Hon. Miss Gage arrived at the family residence in Whitehall on Friday from Firle Place, Sussex.

We regret to hear that Sir W. G. Hayter has been prevented from attending in his place in Parliament for these last ten days by a severe attack of bronchitis.

Church.

Benefits and Appointments Vacant.

CANONRY.

In the Cathedral Church of Norwich: pat. the Crown: Rev. C. N. Wodehouse, resigned.

RECTORIES.

Hatherop, co. and dio. Gloucester: val. £274: pat. Hon. A. G. J. Ponsonby: Rev. S. G. Bourke, dec.

Lynn, North, w. St. Margaret and St. Nicholas P.C., Lynn-Regis, Norfolk. dio. Norwich: pats. D. and C. of Norwich: Rev. C. N. Wodehouse, resigned.

Twyford, Norfolk: dio. Norwich: val. £148: pats. Reps. of late R., the Rev. J. Spurgeon, dec.

Wolverhampton, St. Peter (Collegiate Church), Staffordshire: dio. Lichfield: val. £750 with residence: pat. Bishop of Lichfield: Rev. J. O. Dakeyne, dec.

VICARAGES.

Leeds, St. John-the-Evangelist: dio. Ripon: val. £375 with residence: pats. the Vicar, Mayor, and three Aldermen of Leeds: Rev. W. T. Cookson, dec.

Stratfield Mortimer, Berks and Hants: dio. Oxford: val. £246 with residence: pat. Eton College: Rev. J. A. Clarke, dec.

PERPETUAL CURACIES.

Hoxton, Christ Church, Middlesex: dio. London: val. £400 with residence: pat. Bishop of London: Rev. W. Scott, prom.

Lindale, Lancashire: dio. Carlisle: val. £71 with residence: pat. Duke of Devonshire: Rev. J. Young, dec.

Toft, co. and dio. Chester: val. £30: pats. the Leycester Family: Rev. T. H. Edwards, resigned.

LECTURESHIPS.

Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire: dio. Manchester (and Curacy) Rev. R. C. W. Croft, prom.

Southwark, St. John's: dio. Worcester: Sunday afternoon: testimonials to Vestry Clerk before Feb. 14.

CHAPLAINCIES.

Kendal Gaol: dio. Carlisle: Rev. J. C. M. Rouse, prom.

To the Bishop of Norwich; Rev. C. N. Wodehouse, resigned.

To Earl Cowper: Rev. J. O. Dakeyne, dec.

CURACIES.

Beckley, Sussex: dio. Chichester: pat. Rev. W. Glaister

Edensor, Staffordshire: dio. Lichfield: pat. Rev. P. walker.

Kendal, Westmoreland: dio. Carlisle: pat. Rev. J Cooper.

Liverpool, St. Aiden's: dio. Chester: pat. Rev. R. Dandy

Mistley, Essex: dio. Rochester: pat. Rev. J. E. Carter.

Shrewton, Wilts: dio. Salisbury: stipend £65 and furnished lodgings: pat. the Vicar.

Thorverton, Devon: dio. Exeter: Rev. W. P. S. Bingham, prom.

MASTERSHIPS.

Abingdon School, Berks: assistant: salary £60 with board and lodging: pat. Rev. Dr. Strange.

Felstead Grammar School, Essex: assistant: salary £120 with board and lodging: pat. Rev. W. S. Grignon: applications before Feb. 18.

Kidderminster Grammar School, Worcestershire: under master salary £100 with residence: testimonials before Feb. 10, to Mr. H. Saunders.

Walsall Grammar School, Staffordshire: second, salary £120 with residence: testimonials to Mr. C. F. Darwall, before Feb. 18.

Army.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. James Conolly, Brigade-Major, South-Western District, proceeds to Canada as Assistant-Adjutant General.

Lieut. and Capt. W. F. E. Seymour, of the Coldstream Guards (son of Admiral Sir George Seymour, K.C.B.), is appointed A.D.C. on the Staff of Major-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. G. A. Luard, appointed Inspector of Volunteer Corps.

We understand the command of the South-Western District has been offered to Major-General Lord W. Paulet, C.B., now commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershott.

The pay and allowances of the military and naval chiefs at Portsmouth present the following disproportionate figures during the periods of command of Major-General Scarlett and Admiral W. Bowles:—

	£	s.	d.
Military Commander—			
Pay as Major-Gen. Commanding ...	691	19	7
Allowance as resident Lieut.-Governor ...	173	7	6
"Temporary" allowance (as table money)	200	0	0
Total	£1,065	7	1
Naval Commander—	£	s.	d.
Pay as Admiral Commander-in-Chief ...	1,825	0	0
Allowance for table money	1,095	0	0
Total	£2,920	0	0
Difference in favour of Naval Commander	£1,854	0	0

Vice-Admiral Bruce's pay and allowances will be £2,555 per annum, £365 less than Admiral Bowles', the difference in rank. The future General commanding the South-west district is also liable to the loss of the £200 marked "temporary."

Major-General Bloomfield will this day assume the command of the second Infantry Brigade of the division at Dublin, vice General Conyngham, C.B., who proceeds to India.

Col. Wood, C.B., of the 97th Regiment, will succeed to the command of Colchester garrison.

Major Ducane, Royal Engineers, now on duty at Plymouth, has received instructions to proceed to the West Indies.

The Clarence, East Indiaman (one of Mr. Richard Green's fleet), Capt. Vaile, passed the Isle of Wight during the night of Saturday, from Calcutta for London, 97 days out. She has troops on board.

Navy.

The Hero, 91, screw, Captain George H. Seymour, C.B., which had sailed on Friday from Spithead to join the Channel Fleet, put back to that anchorage on Saturday morning, with the loss of her fore yard, which had been carried away in a heavy squall from W.S.W. off St. Catherine's at 5 a.m. the same day. The broken yard was towed ashore by the Comet steamtug, and the irons, &c., landed at the dockyard at noon. By 3 p.m. the new yard had been fitted with the irons, leathered, and launched into the water off the King's Stairs, in readiness for towing off to the ship. The Hero sailed from Spithead at 7 a.m. yesterday (Sunday) but brought up in St. Helen's Roads, the weather looking wild and unsettled, with a strong breeze from the westward.

The Euryalus, 51, screw, Captain Tarleton, C.B., steamed into Portsmouth harbour on Saturday, from Spithead, and berthed alongside the Bellerophon hulk, to await orders from the Admiralty. From the very defective state of the ship's hull, her engines, and boilers, it is very probable that her officers and crew will be turned over to another vessel; rumour says either the Bacchante or Shannon.

Her Majesty's screw yacht Fairy was undocked from No. 1 dock at Portsmouth on Saturday. The Fire Queen, paddle, Master Commander Paul, was afterwards placed in the same dock.

The crew of the screw steamship Brunswick, 80, Captain Ommanney, at Plymouth, were paid off on Friday.

The screw steam frigate Diadem, 32, Captain Cockburn, at Devonport, has been supplied with a new figurehead.

The screw steamship Conqueror, 101, Captain Sotheby, in Plymouth Sound, was swung, and had her compasses adjusted on Friday. On Saturday her crew were inspected by Captain Jerningham, of the gunnery ship Cambridge.

The following appointments were made on Friday, at the Admiralty:—Commander W. H. Jones, to be inspecting commander in the Coastguard, vice Crewe-Read, whose term of service has expired; Charles J. Polkinghorne, master to the Nile; George R. Deighton, paymaster, to the Victor Emmanuel; William Hinkman, paymaster, secretary to

Rear-Admiral Bruce of Portsmouth; Henry Perry, paymaster; Edward R. Key, assistant paymaster; A. C. Eversfield, assistant paymaster; and T. A. W. Smyth, clerk, to be secretary's clerk at Portsmouth; Daniel M'Farlane, promoted to be acting 1st class assistant engineer in the Mohawk; George Deans, promoted to be acting first class assistant engineer in the Cæsar; Matthew Barker, promoted to be second class assistant engineer in the Beagle; John Hall Vickery, promoted to be second class assistant engineer in the Princess Charlotte; James Scott, promoted to be second class assistant engineer in the Valorous; George Thompson, promoted to be second class assistant engineer in the Mars; George H. Loxdale, promoted, to be second class assistant engineer in the Topaze; Thomas Ball, promoted to be second class assistant engineer in the St. Jean d'Acre; Frederick Wheeler, promoted to be second class assistant engineer in the Gladiator; and Thomas Gardner Punnett, acting third class assistant engineer, to the Fisgard, for service in the Vivid.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Last evening, Verdi's opera of "Il Trovatore" was played to a rather limited house, owing, perhaps, to the fact that its wild and touching music is too familiar to the public ear to need repetition. It is true, that once-heard music is never forgotten, for, throughout, it is decked with vocal gems which, when properly rendered, it is impossible to forget. The rôle of *Leonora* was sustained by Madame Rudersdorff, and never did Titiens achieve a greater triumph. She sung with wonderful impressiveness, and brought forth the full resources of her beautiful and highly-cultivated voice. The grand aria, "D'Amor Lull Ali Rosee," was listened to with breathless attention, and at its conclusion the audience enthusiastically demanded an *encore*. Signor Aldighieri played the part of the *Count*, and, as a matter of course, was encored in the famous "Il Balen." The music of *Manrico* was rather indifferently rendered by Signor Altavilla, whose voice is unequal to so important a part. His singing was scrupulously correct, but was not all-effective, save in a few passages, and particularly in the Tower scene. Madame Borchardt was loudly applauded as *Azucena*. This evening "Il Puritani" will be presented.

MR. DAVID C. BELL'S READINGS.

The first of a short series of literary readings about being given at the Mechanics' Institute, by the popular and able elocutionist, Mr. David C. Bell, took place last evening, before a very numerous and respectable auditory. For several years the citizens of Dublin have been familiar with the readings of this gentleman, and few who had the pleasure of hearing his lecture some time since upon the exquisite translation of Goethe's Faust (recently published) by John Galvin, can have forgotten the great effect which it then occasioned, or the fine subject which he so ably brought before the public for the first time. Yesterday evening the readings were Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," and Dickens' "Bardell *versus* Pickwick." The latter piece was delivered with admirable humour, and was frequently applauded. The next entertainment will take place on Monday, the 12th instant, when we are sure many who attended last evening will pay Mr. Bell a second visit.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Four o'clock, a.m.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 4TH.—The *Moniteur* of to-day announces that yesterday the Minister of the United States presented his *lettres de credence*. The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, explaining the French policy in Italy. In mentioning the solution proposed in the message of M. Thouvenel, M. Grandguillot says, if it is not a Sardinian solution it is an Italian one. Sardinia will possess in Tuscany an ally who will aid her to overcome the opposition of Naples and Rome. In order to constitute the Italian nation with the concurrence of all its nationalities, and not an Italian kingdom, absorbing everything without considering the essential differences, the opposing interests, and the distrust of Europe.

THE FORCE FOR CHINA.

BOMBAY, FEB. 11TH.—The 31st Foot Regiment, will embark in the Earl of Clare on the 15th and and 16th February. The 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry is expected from Wessund, and will embark on board the Albasie and Prince Arthur on the 16th and 17th February.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MONDAY, MARCH 3RD.—The official *Weiner Zeitung* will publish to-morrow the following programme of reforms sanctioned by the Emperor :—The Council of the Empire will be augmented by the nomination of extraordinary councillors selected from among persons of known ability, and by the nomination of 37 ordinary councillors chosen from a list to be presented by the Provincial Diet. The 37 ordinary councillors will be re-elected every six years. The Council of the Empire will examine the Budget, will control laws relating to financial matters, laws of general interest, projects for the formation of the Provincial Diets, and all questions submitted to its consideration by the Emperor. Until the convocation of the Provincial Diet, the Emperor will complete the Council of the Empire by appointing persons of great distinction on the basis of popularity.

MAIL NEWS.

BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAILS.—The Oneida arrived at Southampton this morning, with advices from Buenos Ayres to January 28th, Rio Janeiro February 9th, Bahia, 12th, Pernambuco, 17th, St. Vincent, 22d, and Lisbon March 1st.

The Oneida, on her outward voyage, arrived at Rio February 1st, being one of the fastest passages on record.

The Tyne, with outward mails, left St. Vincent on 25th February.

At Monte Video great excitement prevailed in consequence of England and France having insisted on payment of the debt due to them. Hides, tallow, and wool are ruling high. Exchange lower ; discount, three-fourths to one per cent.

At Buenos Ayres the import market was generally dull. Export market lively. Sales readily effected at higher prices. Dry hides scarce; freights lower; shipping abundant; exchange declining.

At Bahia trade at stand-still. Famine prevailed in the interior. Sugar crop very bad.

At Rio prices of coffee continued firm. Sugar transactions unimportant, and prices unchanged. Exchange 24¾, with an upward tendency.

At Pernambuco brown sugars firm. Stocks not large, while sugars, also advancing the stocks, were heavy. Cotton arrivals small, and business limited. Quotations, 8,400 to 8,650. Arrivals of hides small; execute orders at 250 ries per lb.

The French mail has not yet arrived.

The Lombardo-Venetian Railway Company has subsidised the British Mediterranean Steam Navigation Company, which has undertaken to make two voyages from Liverpool to Trieste in the course of each month.

The Royal mail steamer La Plata, from the West Indies, passed Hurst Castle at 3-15 p.m.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

The Emperor Napoleon has resolved to form an Imperial Guard in the navy, on the model of the one that existed under the First Empire.

DISTURBANCES IN ST.-GEORGE'S-IN-THE EAST.

At the Thames Police Court, yesterday morning, a number of the parishioners of St.-George's-in-the-East complained of having been ejected by the Rev. B. King and his friends from the church.

Mr. Yardley granted summonses against Mr. King, the rector ; Mr. Done, the curate ; and several others.

INDIA—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, FEB. 11.—T cloths, seven lbs, 3r 10a to 3r 12a per piece; domestics, ten to twelve lbs, 6r to 7r 4a per piece; 20 water twist, 28a per lb; cotton, broach, and 113r to 117r; compta, 108r; omrawattee, 122r; dhollera, 110r to 115r; iron, 29r to 29r 8a per [illegible]; linseed, ungardled, 4r 3a to 4r 4a per cwt; exchange on China, 219r per 100 dols; freights to Liverpool, 65 to 70; freights to London, 60 to 65; freights to [illegible], 10r to 11r; Government Securities, 4 per cent, [illegible] per cent, 98.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented a petition from Nottingham, praying that the lace manufactories might be brought under the operation of the Factories Act. The petition protested against the overworking of women and children in those factories. He gave notice of his intention to introduce a motion on the subject.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said, the manufacturers, he believed would meet the motion in proper spirit.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE gave notice that in the event of the address in the Commons on the subject of the French Treaty being agreed to by that House, he would propose a similar address, if possible on Friday, or on Monday, according as the debate on the Commons was adjourned or not.

Earl GREY declared his intention to oppose the address.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE then fixed the address for Monday.

The Joint-Stock Companies Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Poisons Bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned at 20 minutes to 6 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

THE TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Mr. HANKEY asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the propositions of the French Treaty apply to French colonies in respect of duties on goods exported by those colonies, and if goods shipped to Bourbon, Martinique, &c., from England will be admitted on the same terms as if shipped to France ?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied in the negative to the latter part of the question. The provisions of the Treaty did not apply to any of the French colonies except Algeria ; he hoped, however, that arrangements would be made before long for extending to the colonies the provisions of the Treaty. He stated that the question of the export of rags had been brought before the French Government, which had decided on recommending to the Legislative Chamber the abolition of the existing prohibition.

In reply to Mr. B. BAILLIE,

Mr. S. HERBERT said that the trial of the Whitworth gun had been most satisfactory, but that the Armstrong gun would be used without water, by the introduction of a lubricating cartridge for cleaning it. At present it was proposed to invite Mr. Whitworth to send his gun to Sherbourrne, there to be compared with the Armstrong gun.

The report of the Customs Act having been brought up,

Lord PALMERSTON moved the postponement of the order of the day, to permit Mr. Byng to bring forward his motion for an address to the Crown on the subject of the Commercial Treaty.

Mr. KINGLAKE opposed the proposition. The Treaty drew closer the bonds of friendship between France and England, and it would be trifling with that great subject if they voted an address without knowing previously the relation of the two countries. At the present moment, he could not understand the language of the Emperor on the subject of annexation, it was so ambiguous.

Mr. BYNG said that, in deference to the will of the House, he would postpone his motion till Thursday.

Lord PALMERSTON then withdrew his motion.

Mr. DISRAELI thought the motion should be delayed till Friday, expressing his satisfaction that they were not then called upon to come to a definite vote. Some debate then arose as to the day on which the motion was to be brought forward.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that Thursday was taken.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD objected to such an address being agreed to, as it would be binding our alliance with France closer in the face of her projects with regard to Savoy, which, he believed, would be ruinous to the peace of Europe.

Mr. BRIGHT protested against mixing up the question of the Treaty and the annexation.

Mr. B. OSBORNE declared the language of Mr. S. Fitzgerald to be highly dangerous to our relations with France. Were they to turn the Treaty into an occasion for war, or, at least, enmity, between the two countries, which they were risking by their present conduct ? What they ought to do was to strengthen the hands of the Government, and endeavour to prevent the annexation of Savoy.

Mr. ROEBUCK said that he was most anxious for the success of the Treaty, but he had his own opinion on the subject of Savoy, and he felt that it was a matter on which they were not only to consider the danger, but the honour of England. We should be truckling and base if we stood by while the Emperor, making us his friend, was breaking the faith of treaties. He admired the courage of the Emperor, in confronting at once the priests and the protectionists of his own country, but what he was now doing was disgraceful and dishonourable. He asked Savoy for geographical reasons. Could he not ask the Rhenish Provinces on the same ground? He could not forget that the Emperor endeavoured to form an alliance with the despots of Europe, and, when he failed, he turned once more to England. He was most anxious to close with the Treaty if he could, but the question of Savoy ought to be first discussed. He thought that the language of Lord John Russell on the late negociations was worthy of his position and his country, and only demanded that the House would confirm that language by a firm confession of its own opinions.

After some remarks from Mr. CONYNGHAM.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said if any member wished to take the question out of the hands of the Government, and place it in other hands, he might endeavour to persuade the House not to adopt that course ; but it was unconstitutional; it was dangerous to review, day after day, these irregular discussions coming, to no decision, and proposing no definite resolution. He differed from the Emperor in his views respecting the annexation. He had never shrunk from expressing that difference as to the consequence of the annexation. The Emperor had since declared that he will consult the Great Powers, and that he will not make a military occupation of the capital of Savoy. It was not as yet known how the Great Powers would be consulted. The British Government and people had spoken, the rest of Europe had not, although he had little doubt what the opinions of the Powers were, but was it at such a time that they ought to come to precipitate resolutions? If Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg declared against the resolution, he was convinced it would not be persisted in. Sardinia itself had not spoken. If they could not as yet speak more definitely on the subject, they ought to consider the Commercial Treaty on its own grounds as developing the industry of the two nations, and, by binding closer their union, prevent the calamities of war. He protested against any proposal of coming to a definite resolution at the present time, as likely to lead to mischievous results. Lord Malmesbury had, when in office, been informed that the subject of annexation had been mooted, but he did not appear at that time to be very anxious about it. He himself was as anxious as any man for the honour of England, but he protested against these irritating, useless, and irregular discussions.

After some remarks from Lord J. MANNERS, Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. BENTINCK, and Mr. STIRLING,

Mr. COLLIER said that Mr. Lindsay had proposed a motion of great importance as an amendment to the address, to the effect that an effort be made to induce the Emperor to relax the restrictions of the navigation laws of the country. He trusted that an opportunity would be given to his hon. friend to bring forward this important measure.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government would, have no objection to a course which might strengthen the hands of the Government in its negociations with France.

The motion of Lord Palmerston was then withdrawn, the address being postponed till Thursday.

THE CUSTOMS ACTS.

The House then went into committee on the Customs Acts.

On the question of the reduction of duty on wood, Colonel SYKES raised the question of a drawback.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER pointed out how impossible it was to allow drawbacks to articles not under Excise survey.

Resolutions respecting the duty on a variety of minor articles, reducing it on currants, figs, malt, wood, and repealing the production on importation of the latter articles, were agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, and passed a resolution granting a drawback of twopence a gallon upon raw, and threepence upon rectified spirits.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the reading of the Saving Banks and Friendly Societies Investments Bill, the object of which is to give the depositors an absolute right on the Exchequer for the repayment of their advances; and it further limits the powers of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to apply the money of those Banks to the payment of deficiencies in bills without the consent of Parliament.

Mr. HENLEY generally approved of the bill, but considered that it must be amended in committee.

Mr. AYRTON considered the powers conferred on the Chancellor of the Exchequer made the bill much too large.

Mr. J. HANKEY took a similar view.

The bill was then read a second time.

The amendments to the Valuation of Rated Property (Ireland) Bill were then considered.

The Market Service of Transfer of Contract Bill passed through committee.

The Medical Acts Amendment Bill passed through committee.

The second reading of the Settled Estate Amendment Bill was moved by Mr. WHITESIDE, the object of which is to enable Sir J. Wilson to build around Hampstead Heath, was negatived by 86 to 43.

Mr. LAING obtained leave to introduce a bill for the Repeal of the Paper-duty.

The House then adjourned at half-past eleven.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, MARCH 5.—Sugar, no improvement in demand. Rice in good demand. Saltpetre, 750 bags changed hands at 38s to 40s for 6¼ to 2½ per cent. Pepper—100 bags Penang realised 4¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MARCH 5.—Sales to-day, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and export. Market without change.

BELFAST CORN MARKET (Henderson's Report).—Farmers' supplies small and demand slow, at prices in favour of buyers. In grain, ex store, the demand is inactive, but holders are firm.

MANCHESTER BETTING—MARCH 5.

Liverpool Cup—4 to 1 agst Apollyon (offered) ; 6 to 1 agst Tormentor ; 8 to 1 agst Jenny Longlegs (taken and offered) ; 8 to 1 agst Tommy Noble (taken and offered).

Chester Cup—20 to 1 agst Gaspard (taken freely) ; 1,000 to 15 agst Ponconi (taken) ; 1,000 to 15 agst The Prophet (taken).

Liverpool Steeplechase—6 to 1 agst Anatis (offered) ; 9 to 1 agst Jealousy (taken) ; 14 to 1 agst Maria Agnes (taken) ; 16 to 1 agst Tease (taken) ; 16 to 1 agst Goldsmith (taken) ; 16 to 1 agst Linkboy (taken) ; 25 to 1 agst Curate (taken) ; 3 to 1 agst Congreve (taken).

Derby—9 to 1 agst the field (offered) ; 11 to 1 agst Umpire (offered).

TATTERSALL'S—MARCH 5.

Liverpool Cup—7 to 2 agst Apollyon (taken) ; 7 to 1 agst Tormentor (taken) ; 8 to 1 agst Jenny Lind (taken) ; 12 to 1 agst Uncle Ned (taken).

Liverpool Steeplechase—6 to 1 agst Anatis (taken and offered) ; 10 to 1 agst Maria Agnes (taken) ; 12 to 1 agst Tease ; 100 to 8 agst Jealousy ; 15 to 1 agst Brunette (taken) ; 20 1 agst Bridegroom ; 20 to 1 agst Goldsmith ; 50 to 1 agst Denison (offered).

2,000 Guineas—4 to 1 agst Buccanier ; 5 to 1 agst Wizard.

Chester Cup—20 to 8 agst Gaspard and Satellite (offered) ; 100 to 15 agst Uncle Ned (taken) ; 100 to 60 agst Apollyon.

Derby—9 to 1 agst Buccanier ; 9 to 1 agst Mainstone ; 55 to 1 agst Sir William ; 40 to 1 agst Crelend (taken).

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It cannot but be a cause of deep regret to the friends of the Church Education Society to anticipate—what appears but too probable—the relinquishment of principles which they hold dear, and have long contended for by many who had been warm friends and supporters of the society. Surely, if the principles upon which the society is based are in accordance with God's will, they should never be forsaken for the sake of expediency. Is not principle an unalterable thing ? and how can any man who honours God's Word be induced to connect himself with the working of a system which dishonours that Word ; or, at all events, slights its authority, in order to do honour to the wishes of an erring parent ? Would even the otherwise hopeless ignorance (as regards secular knowledge) of every poor child in his neighbourhood justify such a course ? Would be not rather be acting on the principle of "doing evil that good may come ?" I trust the clergymen and laymen who have heretofore supported the Church Education Society will hesitate before they turn away one hairbreadth from principles which they believed they were bound to maintain, and, having done so during a lengthened period, under much trial and difficulty, but with an approving conscience, ought they to consider that an apparent want of success, or other circumstances, now justifies a deviation in any one instance from these principles ? I firmly believe that many who would gladly increase their subscriptions if an effort were made to maintain this society in its integrity will hesitate to give it any support if its system of education is to be upheld and employed only so far as may be conceived practicable, and the National System resorted to and sanctioned in certain cases and under particular circumstances. Therefore, in my humble opinion, a surrender of the principles of the Church Education Society cannot be defended on the score even of policy, and must eventuate either in the annihilation of the old society, or the starting into existence of a new one on a very different basis.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Dublin, 2nd March, 1860. A LAYMAN.

THE PRIMATE'S LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I rejoice that you have opened the columns of your valuable journal to the free discussion of the above. Much has been written, and yet the subject seems far from being exhausted. Every day appears rather to invest it with additional interest and importance.

Some have indulged in the most gloomy predictions and forebodings as to the probable fate of the Church Education Society, and with it the Scriptural instruction of the youth of our land, as if the opinions of any individual, or number of individuals, however exalted their stations or blameless their lives, could possibly peril the existence, or even impair the usefulness, of an institution which has ever advocated and upheld the supremacy of God's Holy Word.

Will the Church Education Society fall because his Grace of Armagh, acting as "ordinary" in his own dioceses, recommends patrons of the most impoverished schools to put them as a *dernier resort* in connection with the "National Board?" I trow not ! Such a result is by no means a necessary consequence—even were his grace's advice to be acted upon to the very letter. And why ? For this simple reason, that there is scarcely a Scriptural school in Ireland, however languishing or depressed its condition, which could not, by a little self-denying exertion on the part of the laity in its immediate vicinity, have fresh life and vigour infused into it, and the basis of permanent health strongly and securely laid. I am persuaded that the laity will *never* abandon the great principle for which they, in conjunction with the faithful and devoted clergy, have so long contended Come what may, they will be true to themselves and to their God. Wisely and opportunely, indeed, appears the letter of an "Incumbent" in your impression of this day. Who will say that he has not fairly and effectually disposed of the "Ferns Curate"? As a Protestant Layman, I desire to thank him. He is right. He has properly estimated Protestant spirit. The Church Education Society "shall *never* cease out of the land." I believe the Primate's letter has been, by many, misinterpreted and misunderstood. His grace, so far from seeking or desiring connection with the "Board," would deplore it as a calamity. Where there is the slightest probability of being able to keep up a school in any degree of efficiency, he entreats of its patron to remain aloof from the State, and redouble his exertions to raise its character and increase its usefulness. Contact with the Commissioners is only recommended where, after long and wearying struggles to keep together his Protestant and Roman Catholic children, he is compelled to look upon the task as utterly and entirely hopeless. With what earnestness does he appeal to his clergy, to adopt every means within their power to avert such a catastrophe ! And yet his lordship has been the butt for many a venomed shaft ; harsh words have been freely used, and base motives freely imputed. A poor return from the Church of Ireland for having spent in its service, during a period of unexampled trial and difficulty, his health, his wealth, his talents, and his life.

Instead of misrepresenting, let us rather seek to carry out the *spirit* of the Primate's letter, by increasing tenfold our contributions to the Church Education Society. Let every Protestant in our land whom God has blessed even with little, be faithful in that little. Let the farmer, as well as the landlord, put his hand to this great and glorious work—let there be a solemn compact made and *kept*, that no Church Education School shall ever be put in connection with the National Board for want of sufficient funds to maintain it. Help the Central Society more than ever—it needs it. Its magnificent training institution requires only increased funds to render it second to none in the empire. Its officers are persons of approved ability and high Christian character ; while in every department the strictest and most rigid economy appears to be exercised. Aid the good cause, then, Protestant brethren—aid it liberally, cheerfully, and prayerfully—and we shall soon hear no more of the down fall of the Church Education Society.—I am, sir, your obliged and faithful servant, A LAYMAN.

CENTRAL GENERAL MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—It really is a pleasure to find, by the letter of a philanthropic citizen, published in your paper this morning, that this subject dwells in men's minds and wishes. The case requires little argument to prove its value. Let any one who is indifferent to the matter, or who sees not clearly the necessity of it, take a walk in the evening of any murky, moist, warm day during any period of the year, through the Castle Market, it adjacent alleys, the City Market, or through Bull-lane, with its double row of dens, and he will be convinced that sweet meat cannot long remain therein without suffering taint from the noisome, pestilent vapours exhaling, thickening round.

Reform is a well-used word; its worth, however, often dying with its utterance. Reform for many years has been but mythical, and reformers, like the fabled dog crossing the stream, losing its self-possessed substance in trying for a shadow. Reform, like charity, should begin at home, and here is a positive good within an energetic grasp.

Shall this "second city in the Empire," as so called by a principal mover at the late reform meeting, be without a life and blood good, whilst men are using their powers for, perhaps, a doubtful issue. This subject is gaining ground in men's esteem and sense, and with your strong help I doubt not that ere long the good people of Dublin will need not longer subject be to the astonished sneers of their brethren across the water.—Respectfully yours, J. B.

Dublin, 3rd March, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Perhaps you would allow me to suggest, through the medium of your columns, the propriety of changing the evening of Mr. Gough's lecture from Saturday to the Friday before, or the Monday after, as many are on that evening engaged until a late hour, which would, of course, prevent their hearing this eloquent man.—Yours truly,

March 5, 1860. R. B. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I frankly coincide with the views taken by your correspondent (Mr. Mitchell), in the existing necessity of a "general market" for the city ; and, sir, I am confident the benefit it would confer on our industrious mechanics and others (as set forth by your correspondent) would be incalculable.

Should the want of funds be pleaded as an excuse on the part of our Corporation, by opening a subscription list for such a laudable purpose, I am confident it would meet with that benevolent response which the necessity of the case requires.—I am, sir, yours, R. S.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS IN BANFFSHIRE.—Within the last few weeks, we learn that there has begun, almost simultaneously, in the different fishing towns and villages on the more Western portion of the coast of Banffshire, a religious revival, the outward manifestations of which very much resemble, according to the accounts we have received, those which were characteristic of the revivals in Ireland. For some weeks back, at revival meetings held in the villages of Portknockie, Findochty, and Portessie, cases of prostration had become quite common, and, more lately, similar physical phenomena have been observed in the towns of Cullen and Buckie.—*Witness.*

FREEMASONRY IN FRANCE.—A grand masonic meeting was held the other evening, at the Hotel du Grand Orient, in the Rue Cadet, Paris, where the large banqueting room was handsomely fitted up for the occasion. A great number of members belonging to different lodges had assembled, the object being the initiation into the mysteries of the order of General Hassan Ali Khan, the Persian Ambassador ; Colonel Hadji Mushin Khan, Councillor of Embassy ; and two other officers belonging to the Legation.

THE COUNTESS GRANVILLE.—We regret to say that for the last two days the Countess Granville has been in most imminent danger at her temporary residence at Brighton. On Friday morning a decided change for the worse took place, and it is feared that no hopes can be now entertained of even distant recovery. The last accounts on Saturday were unfavourable, and on Sunday evening, at a late hour, the accounts from Brighton were that her ladyship was in a very weak condition, and that her dissolution was hourly expected. Earl Granville is in constant attendance at the bedside of his devoted wife, and it is owing to the sad affliction of her illness that he has been absent from his place in the House of Lords at the close of the past week.

On Friday the Earl of Airlie was unanimously re-elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

THE HARRISON MEMORIAL FUND.—The fund which has been commenced for the benefit of the widow and mother of the late Capt. Harrison is making satisfactory progress. From Liverpool, Manchester, and other parts of England the committee have received considerable remittances, and promises of still further additions to the fund. A second list of subscriptions will shortly be announced. The London Stereoscopic Company have preserved some fine stereoscopic portraits of the lamented Capt. Harrison. He is represented standing against one of the masts of the Great Eastern, absorbed in thought, and it is in every respect a most excellent portrait of a brave and a good man. The company have, in a most liberal manner, offered to give to each subscriber to the Harrison Memorial Fund a copy of this portrait. The portrait forms one of the series of views taken by Mr Notadge, of the Great Eastern, in almost every stage of its progress.—*Observer.*

It appears from the reports of the prefects of the departments that the Carnival has not been so gay this year as on previous occasions.

THE SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN.

A meeting of the committee was held yesterday, in the Board-room of the Royal Dublin Society—

CAPTAIN LEDWILL in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following letter from the Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant was read—

"The Castle, March 1st, 1860.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state, in reply to your communication, that his Excellency will feel great pleasure in being constituted a patron of the proposed Shilling Art Union.—Your obedient servant,

"J. HATCHELL."

"To M. Angelo Hayes, Esq."

The Secretary stated that the tickets were now printed, and had commenced to be issued on the 2d inst., and that already several thousand had been distributed.

Mr Vance suggested that a book of tickets should be forwarded to each member of the committee, which was adopted

Several letters were read from parties applying to be appointed agents in various parts of the country.

The following agents for Dublin were appointed:—Mr. Cranfield, 115, Grafton-street; Messrs. Stack Brothers, Sackville-street; Messrs. Dillon, Grafton-street; Mr. A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Mr. Bellew, Grafton-street; Mr. Wiseheart, Suffolk-street and Sackville-street; Mr. Lynch, Merrion-row; Mr. J. Robinson, 65, Grafton-street; Mr. Wightman, 39, Nassau-street; Mr. Dollard, 9, Dame-street; Mr. Webb, Sackville-street; Messrs. Forster and Co., Crow-street.

The meeting then adjourned.

INQUEST.

Dr. White held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of a female child, found at the lock, near Newcomen Bridge, on the Royal Canal, on Sunday morning.

Eliza Walsh, of No. 7, Forster-street, being examined, deposed that as she was returning home, between seven and eight o'clock, she saw a bundle on the beam of the lock-gate, which, when she took up, she found to be quite wet, as if it had been immersed in the canal ; but as she did not open the bundle, she had no suspicion of what it contained ; she, however, t d a turf-man about it.

Patrick Murphy, the lockman, deposed that he was informed by a little girl that the body of a child was at the gate ; he went there, and found such to be the fact; witness then informed the police of the matter.

Surgeon Porter deposed that he had examined the body, and that he found no external mark of violence upon it ; was of opinion that the child was born alive, and died from suffocation, but could not say whether death resulted from drowning or not.

Verdict—"That the infant's death was caused wilfully, by some person or persons unknown."

THE HOUSE OF POPES.
Loquitur Mr. Speaker.

Rome has many devices to try us ;
And our dignity stoops now and then, ye see :
But altho' we must bend to Pope Pius,
'Tis the deuce to be snubb'd by Pope Hennessy.

A return has just been published, by order of the House of Commons, showing the receipts and disbursements by the Corporation for preserving and improving the port of Dublin, from the 31st of December, 1857, to the latest period to which the same have been made up. The receipts for 1858 amounted to £49,129 17s. 3d., and the disbursements to £53,611 12s. 1d. ; and for 1859 the receipts amounted to £51,094 18s. 3d., and the disbursements to £49,579 18s. 8d. In 1858, £12,003 10s. 7d., and in 1859, £6,681 5s. was expended on the new graving dock, and during the same period the sum of £21,852 6s. 11d. was expended on the harbour. In 1858 salaries and superannuation allowances amounted to £2,461 18., and in 1859 to £2,306 15s. 4d.

A letter from Jerusalem complains of the desecration of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. It frequently resembles a public street, as people go to and fro, talk aloud, and sometimes quarrel ; children play about, and chase each other from column to column ; and ragged and dirty mendicants of all nations and both sexes group themselves in the side chapels or on the steps of altars, and clamorously demand alms. But what even more than these scenes offends the Christian is, that in this august edifice, which witnessed the resurrection of the Saviour, are always to be seen at the entrance, on a sort of platform, covered with carpets and cushions, lounging Mussulmans, smoking pipes and drinking coffee. Within the last few days, it is added, three large fragments of the dome of the church of the Holy Sepulchre, which was previously in a bad state, fell in ; and the consequence is that now about one-half of the dome admits rain. In fact, when rain is heavy, the rotundo is completely inundated.

A letter dated Nice, on Monday last, says :—"Elections took place yesterday to supply the places of two municipal councillors. The French party having abstained, 374 electors only voted out of 1,500 inscribed. One of the candidates elected polled 185 votes, the other 184. The Government has just adopted a singular measure. Since yesterday it has given the legal advertisement to the *Gazette de Nice*. Hitherto that privilege was reserved for the journal *Il Nizzardo*, which is edited by fugitive Italians, and the question is asked whether the Minister, when depriving the paper of the advertisements, did not mean indirectly to proclaim that the annexation is certain. Of what utility would it be to support an Italian paper in a country which is shortly to become French?"

A STRONG BOX OPENED FOR A THIEF.—A robbery, committed with extraordinary adroitness and audacity, took place in a house in the public square at Prague. The proprietor of the house had directed a locksmith in the neighbourhood to send a man the next morning to open a money safe, the key of which had been lost. When the man went to the house he found a well-dressed person standing before the door, who told him that the proprietor was not at home, but that he had been charged to see the lock opened. He then took a key from his pocket, and having opened two doors, showed the locksmith the safe. The latter opened it, and the other person, after taking out all the cash it contained, told the man to take off the lock, and get a new key made for it. Both of them then left the apartment, the thief shutting the doors after him. The locksmith had scarcely returned to his master's shop when two police agents came in, and informed him of the robbery. Nothing has since been heard of the thief.

A FATAL FLOOD.—The *Courrier de Bas Rhin* mentions a serious calamity which fell on Mulhausen and the surrounding communes in the evening of the 28th ult. The sudden thaw which took place in consequence of heavy rains caused the river Ill to overflow its banks, and the water, after inundating the valley and all the lower part of the town of Altkirch, rushed in an impetuous torrent over the plains of Mulhausen. The force of the torrent was such that in a very short time all the industrial establishments situate on the outskirts of the town and the new Cite Ouvriere were filled with water to the depth of more than four feet. Near Dornach many of the manufactories were so suddenly inundated that the workmen had not time to get out to return to their homes, and several of them in making the attempt were drowned. Four bodies have already been found, and several other persons are missing, and supposed to have perished. In the old part of the town of Mulhausen all the cellars and ground floors are filled with water. All the building timber in the large carpenters' yards near Dornach has been washed away, as well as the two wooden bridges which united the old Cite Ouvriere to the new one above mentioned.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY AT READING.—An accident of a fatal character occurred at the Reading station of the South Eastern Railway on Saturday evening, about 8-40, to a porter named John Povey. Deceased and another porter were on late duty, and it was the business of one of them to shunt the trains as they arrived. The 6-30 train from Waterloo arrived in Reading about half-past eight o'clock, and Povey proceeded to shunt it, which is generally accomplished by a tow-rope fixed from engine to carriages, when the engine proceeds down one line of rails, and tows the carriages into another siding. It is generally supposed that the unfortunate man, after giving the train sufficient impetuosity to force it in the siding, unhooked the tow-rope, and attempted to jump on the break for the purpose of easing the concussion against other carriages standing in the same siding, but in doing which he missed his footing, and it is supposed fell over the buffers between the break and succeeding carriages. The wheels of two carriages passed over him, breaking one of his arms in three places and crushing his abdomen so frightfully that death must have been instantaneous. Povey has left a wife and nine children to lament his untimely end.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF M. JULLIEN.—With regret we (*Era*) announce the attempt at suicide, in Paris, last week, of the above celebrated *chef d'orchestra* by stabbing. He was making arrangements for some grand performances of sacred music, &c., which were to have commenced on the 8th inst., by a performance of Handel's Messiah. Several English artistes were engaged for the occasion. The concerts have since been postponed, M. Jullien having been placed under restraint.

A notification has been issued at Venice, directed against the practice of persons wearing beards on their chins. To this irregularity another is added, viz., that of wearing the hat called *a la* Cavour, which are considered as the emblem of the party opposed to the imperial and Royal Government. The notice enjoins all to conform exactly to the Imperial order as regards the beard ; and ordains that they cannot, moreover, on any account, be allowed to wear hats *a la* Cavour. For breaches of this order disciplinary punishments are prescribed.—*Star.*

THE POPE AGAIN EXPECTED IN FRANCE.—An Avignon journal states that M. Viollet-le-Duc, inspector-general of diocesan edifices, has just prepared plans for the restoration of the palace of the Popes in that city, and also of the ramparts. The latter operation is to be commenced forthwith ; the former at a subsequent date.

ROYAL ADELPHI THEATRE.—Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice and suite, honoured this theatre with their presence on Saturday evening, to witness the successful new comedy of "Paper Wings."

FRANCE AND ITALY.

M. de Thouvenel, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed the following despatch to the French Ambassador at London :—

"TO COUNT PERSIGNY, AMBASSADOR OF FRANCE AT LONDON.

"Paris, February 24.

"Monsieur Le Comte,—I have already had the honour of transmitting to you the two despatches which M. Le Comte de Rechberg has addressed to Prince Metternich, and which contains the reply of the Cabinet of Vienna to the explanations which the Emperor had commanded me to accompany the propositions which emanated from the Government of her Britannic Majesty.

I have preferred to pay homage at once to the sentiments of moderation which have animated Count Rechberg when, wishing even to reproduce the very terms which I had employed, he has declared that 'if he deplored the divergence of opinion of our two Courts as to the practical value of the combination suggested by Lord John Russell, he clung, nevertheless, to the hope of which I had made myself the interpreter when I laid it down that if the difference of principles could and in some cases ought to lead to different judgments, it was not necessary that the result should be, when the honour of either side was safe, disastrous conflicts, and these so far removed from the intentions both of France and Austria.'

"This solution agrees with the principles which form the basis of our institutions, and, as I had the honour to write to you on the 30th of last month, we should not be in a position to dispute their efficaciousness if they were applied to other countries. We acknowledge, on the other hand, that the wish of the population has manifested itself in Italian affairs with great authority, and it is their wish which we ourselves have taken into consideration when we honestly made known to Austria the difficulties insurmountable in our eyes, which the liberal execution of the stipulations of Villafranca and Zurich would encounter.

"What then, in this state of things, is the aim, or, rather, what would be the result of the proposition of the Cabinet of London ? To call forth a fresh expression of this wish with the assent of France and England, in such a manner that this manifestation would receive from the previous adhesion of these two Powers a force in some sort legalised and regular. The Government of the Emperor has deliberately examined the situation which would be made for it in this eventuality, and it has remained convinced that it could not succeed in setting free its moral responsibility, unless the principle of universal suffrage, which constitutes its own legitimacy, became also the foundation of the new order of things in Italy. On quite another field the participation of France would be a manifest in consequence to which its Government could not expose itself. Now, what we are forced to consider as an absolute necessity, England, without opposing what the Governments actually established in Central Italy equally acknowledged with us, abstains from advising them to adopt. We know, besides, that these Governments would not lend themselves, except with a sort of repugnance, to a fresh manifestation which they consider to be useless, and of a nature to throw suspicion on the value and the sincerity of preceding manifestations. The considerations which I have just pointed out place us in the necessity of carefully weighing the consequences to which our unreserved acquiescence in the proposition of England might conduct us. To our eyes one certain method alone can have the right to substitute a new principle of stability and order for another principle hallowed by time and the respect of peoples ; but, if we have the right and the duty to claim for ourselves the free exercise of our doctrines, we do not recognise it as our right to impose them on others; and we hold it, on the contrary, to be no less imperative a duty to leave them the liberty as well as the responsibility of their own opinions and their own actions.

"I will add, M. le Comte, that the harmony which it is our lively desire to maintain between ourselves and the Government of her Britannic Majesty could not nevertheless prevent us from establishing the fact that our respective positions are not exactly the same. In fact, the course of events, during the past year, has thrown us into the necessity of sustaining the weight of a war. England, on the contrary, has been able, without harm to her interests, to remain in an attitude of expectation. God forbid that I should pretend that England ought to show herself indifferent to the happy or unhappy results of the experience to which she invites us to associate ourselves! But I shall say nothing but what is conformable to the nature of things in admitting that, if this experience happened either to be wrecked in Italy itself or to provoke a European crisis, England would always be free to withdraw into the post of simple observation. This task assuredly would be less easy for France, and we have the right, without wishing to oppose ourselves to the wishes of Central Italy, and still less to dictate a solution after consulting nothing but our own convenience—we have the right, I say, to take into our previous consideration, much more than England has any need to do so, the elements of internal order and of external peace contained in the different solutions which may be offered for the great problem which holds at the present day all minds in suspense.

"The Government of the Emperor thinks it therefore necessary to explain itself frankly with the Turin Cabinet, to call its most serious attention to the consequences of the line of conduct which, however it is its own master to adopt, and to leave it in some measure a choice between two systems. It is with this object that I address to M. le Baron de Talleyrand the despatch of which I annex a copy, and which I authorise you to read to Lord John Russell at the same time as this one.

"Accept, M. le Comte, the assurance of my high consideration,

"THOUVENEL."

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION.

The following very interesting communication has just been received by Mr. William Logan, of Glasgow, from Dr. Livingstone's brother, Mr. Charles Livingstone :—

Kongone, Mouth of Zambesi, Dec. 1, 1859.

My dear Friend,—We have explored the river Shire to its source in the great lake Nyassa. This river is about 200 miles long, and has a deep channel for 112 miles from its mouth. A series of rapids then commence, extending about 30 miles, after which there is no other impediment to navigation to Lake Nyassa ; and how far that extends to the north we are as yet unable to say ; natives informed us that it took three months to reach the head of the lake.

The Shire flows through an exceedingly fertile valley, which is bounded by two ranges of lofty hills, and is from 10 to 12 miles wide at the lake, and from 20 to 30 below the cataracts. East of the cataracts are the highlands—a magnificent country, well watered and wooded, with a rich soil, and pretty numerous population. From the large number of old grey-headed people we met, it would appear to be a fine, healthy country, well adapted for European constitutions. The men are all armed with bows and arrows, or spears, yet they seem not to be blood thirsty. As a general thing they treated us with civility. As was natural, they were at first suspicious, but as soon as we told them what our object was their suspicions vanished. One chief, however, said that parties had come to *him* before with as fine a story as we had, and after a few days jumped up, seized a number of his people, and carried them off as slaves. We suspected that he himself had engaged in this business. The country is well adapted for cattle and sheep, yet the inhabitants possess only a few goats and still fewer sheep. Besides various kinds of provisions, they grow cotton largely. In the highlands and low lands, through 2½ degrees of latitude, we met with cotton everywhere, and it may be as fine a cotton country for several degrees farther to the north than we were. We went no farther than the foot of Lake Nyassa. Some cotton patches covered three acres, though for the most part they did not exceed half an acre. Each family seems to have its own cotton plantation, which is carefully cultivated. They could raise almost any amount if they had a market for it. The cotton is of two kinds—the foreign and the native. The former is of good staple and quality; the latter is short in the staple, and feels more like wool than cotton. The foreign is perennial, and requires planting only once in three years. It is burned down before the rains, and soon springs up again of its own accord. The native has to be planted every year in the highlands. The people prefer it, because, they say, it makes the stronger cloth. In well nigh every village we saw men spinning cotton, while others were weaving it into strong cloth, in looms of a very simple construction. Both spinning and weaving are very tedious processes.

They are all anxious to trade. The women were often up all night grinding their corn to sell to us. One village we passed without halting. The inhabitants followed us, calling upon our guide to return with them to trade. As a last argument, they shouted, "Are we to have it said that white people came to our country and we did not see them ?"

They are by no means teetotallers. Large quantities of beer are manufactured by them, and they are as fond of it as our countrymen are of whiskey. The chief of a village almost always presented us with a large pot of beer. We passed a village one day, and saw a large party of men sitting smoking in the public square, who did not seem at all communicative. After resting a little under a tree, a short distance from them, they sent us a calabash of beer, to see if we were friends, which was to be manifested by our partaking of it. We saw many partially intoxicated people, tipsy chiefs; and even members of the learned professions get "a little elevated at times." A native doctor, with his cupping-horn hanging round his neck, who had evidently been making some deep potations, came out and scolded us severely. "Is this the way to enter a man's village, without sending him word you were coming?" Entering a hut, he came out staggering under a large pot of beer, which he presented to us. Perhaps his patients only pay him with beer. I wish we had a few hundred good, industrious Scotch families on these fertile highlands. Instead of, as at home, toiling for a bare subsistence, here they could cultivate largely sugar and cotton, &c., benefit the natives by their example, and furnish materials for our manufactures at home. We have a healthy country, and, with the exception of thirty miles, over which a road can be constructed, water communication all the way to England. The natives are industrious, and somewhat ingenious. They have better houses and implements than any on the Zambesi. They would not, I think, molest emigrants. With good missionaries the most happy results might be anticipated.—Yours, with much esteem, CHARLES LIVINGSTONE.

—*Glasgow Herald.*

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.

We are now Selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Mottu" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.

We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH AND CO.

Removed, during alterations, to the Drawing-rooms of 4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, same side of the street.)
Entrance by the Hall Door.

New Music.

THE MOCKING BIRD QUADRILLES. By G. Musgrave.

The Quadrilles comprise thirteen of the favourite airs, sung by the celebrated Christy's Minstrels, and are dedicated to a talented member of the company, Mr. Collins. They are admirably compiled, and well adapted for dancing. Amongst the airs introduced are "Brother Gum," "Hard Times come again no more," "Gentle Annie," "Let me kiss him for his mother," "We come from the hills," "The Mocking Bird," "Nelly Gray," "The Gal in blue," &c., &c.

The manner in which they have been produced reflects great credit on the publishers, Messrs. Wiseheart and Son, of Suffolk-street, Dublin.

VALSE—PENSEZ A MOI.

These are a set of four valses, dedicated by Mr. P. H. Hughes to the pupils of his academy.

The second of the set is exceedingly pretty.

The publishers are—Messrs. Wiseheart and Son, Dublin.

Sporting.

TALLAGHT STEEPLECHASES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

5th March.

Secretary—Mr. Berrie.

Judge and Handicapper—Mr. J. H. Coatsworth.

A second spring meeting came off yesterday over the old course, and, the day turning out remarkably fine, the attendance was both numerous and respectable. Nine came to the post for the piece of plate, which was won cleverly by Mr. Ryan's mare (the gentleman to whom the course belongs). A hack race wound up the sports of the day, and all parties returned home well satisfied. The following is a return of the running :—

A piece of Plate, value £20, with twenty sovs. added. Two miles over the Steeplechase Course.

Mr. Ryan's bay mare, 5 yrs. 12st (Owner)	1
Mr. Bradley's horse, The Major, 13st. (Owner)	2
Mr. M'Donnell's The Cob, 12st. 7lb. (Owner)	3
Mr. Sinnott's Bon Nuit, 12st. 7lb. (Mr. O'Donnell, fell) ...	0
Mr. Carty's gr. g. St. George, 12st. (Mr. Berrie) ...	0
Mr. Wyles' Fanny, 11st. 7lb. (Owner)	0
Mr. Lyons' Maid-of-all-Work, 12st. 7lb. (Mr. Mallen) ...	0
Mr. Brady's Billy Button 12st. 7lb. (Mr. Fagan, fell) ...	0
Mr. Fagan's My Mary Anne, 11st.	0

Betting—3 to 1 against The Cob, 4 to 1 against the Maid-of-all-Work, 4 to 1 against Fanny, 5 to 1 against Billy Button, 6 to 1 against the winner.

Mr. Ryan's mare lay in front nearly from start to finish, and the race was altogether between the three placed. Bon Nuit and Billy Button both came to grief, but neither riders nor horses were the worse for the fall. Won by 3 lengths; a couple of lengths between second and third.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 1 sov. each, with 10 sovs. added one mile and-a-half heats.

Mr. Cassidy's b. m. The Barrow, 11 st. (Hyland)	1	1
Mr. Quin's Honest Tom, 11st. 6lbs. (Owner)	2	dr.
Mr. Bragley's blk. mare, 11st. 2lbs. (Owner)	0	dis.
Mr. Hughes' Easum, 10st. 7lbs. (Owner) ...	...	dis.
Mr. Ryan's b. m. 11st. 7lbs. (Owner) ...	...	dis.
Mr. M'Garry's Grey Witch, 10st. st. 2lbs. (Brady) ...		dis

First heat won by a length. Honest Tom broke down, and was unable to start again. Second in a canter, Mr. Bradley's mare falling at the last fence home.

RAFFIN STEEPLECHASES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Entries for Raffin Cup—Mr. Garnett's Maid of the Mint, 5 yrs, 10st 4lb ; Mr. Blake's b m Sybil, 6 yrs, 11st 8lb ; Mr. M'Donnell's gr m Crinoline, 5 yrs, 10st 4lb ; Mr. Nicholl's br m Jenet, 5 yrs, 10st 4lb ; Mr. M'Evoy's Disputer, 6 yrs, 11st ; Mr. Forbes' Irish Girl, 7 yrs, 11st.

Acceptance for Raffin Handicap—Black Jack, 6 yrs, 9st 8lbs ; Knave of Hearts, 5 yrs, 9st ; Tom Steele, 6 yrs, 8st 12lbs ; Gladiator, 5 yrs, 8st 12lbs ; br m by Jericho, 5 yrs, 8st 11lbs ; Robin Gray, 6 yrs, 8st 11lbs ; Just in Time, 5 yrs, 8st 10lb ; Vagrant, 6 yrs, 8st 10lbs ; Nimble Dick, 8st 6lb.

Entries for Hunt Stakes—Mr. Garnett's Bobbing Around, 7 yrs, 12st 11lb ; Mr. Garnett's Maid of the Mint, 5 yrs, 12st 1lb ; Mr. Lynch's Inkermann, aged, 12st 11lb ; Mr. Russell's Fencer, aged, 12st 11lb ; Mr. Forbes' Irish Girl, 7 yrs, 12st 11lb.

CHARLEVILLE STEEPLECHASES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Entries for the Grand National—Blind Harper, aged; Maggie, 5 yrs; Rose, Sister to Lilia ; Twilight; Bonnie Charlie, 5 yrs ; Princess Royal.

SPIDDAL COURSING MEETING (2ND DAY)—MARCH 2.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Stewards—Lord Lurgan, T. Boylan, G. A. Pollok, John Hopkins, B. Ennis, Thomas Jackson, W. S. Gernett, H. Walker, Esqrs.

Flag Steward—R. Ennis, Esq.

Hon. Secretary—G. Jackson, Esq., Lisnaboe.

Judge—Mr. Hawkes. Slipper—Sheridan.

CONTINUATION OF 1ST TIES.

Lord Lurgan's Master Arthur beat Mr. M'Carthy's Hawk.
Mr. Jackson's Belle of Archaclong beat Mr. White's Blackleg.
Mr. White's Windfall beat Mr. M'Carthy's Empress.
Mr. Wise's Wild Irish Boy beat Mr. Lupin's Coroner.
Mr. Williams' Blue Ruin—a bye.

2ND TIES.

Garrett Crow beat Satanella.
Fairy the Second beat Master Geddis.
Martin Flyn beat Rapid.
Othello beat Madcap.
Belle of Archaclong beat Master Arthur.
Windfall beat Blue Ruin.
Wild Irish Boy—a bye.

3RD TIES.

Fairy the Second agst Garrett Crowe (dr.
Martin Flyn beat Belle of Archaclong.
Othello beat Wild Irish Boy.
Windfall—a-bye.

4TH TIES.

Martin Flyn beat Fairy the Second.
Windfall beat Othello.

Mr. Fitzmaurice's bd and w d Martin Flyn declared the winner. Mr. White's r t d Windfall, drawn.

The hares were remarkably stout, and the courses severe, particularly those between Coroner and Wild Irish Boy, and Garrett Crowe and Satanella.

The following match was run at the conclusion of the coursing, the 2nd day :—

Match for £10—Two Miles on the flat. Catch weights.

Mr. Smith's blk g, by Medge (owner)	1
Mr. Jackson's br g, by Topsy (owner)	2

Won in a canter, by 20 lengths.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR MARCH.

The Carlow and Island Hunt—6th, Ballydaw Wood; 7th, Dunleckney ; 9th, Oak Park ; 13th, Cooper Hill ; 15th, the Fir Tree ; 17th, Ballyisland Bridge—At eleven.

The Cork Harriers—6th, Tower Bridge ; 9th, Whitechurch 13th, Ballylegan ; 16th, Coolowen ; 20th, Ballyvrisheen Bridge, south side ; 23d, Ballinamaunderee ; 27th, Ballincollig; 30th, Annagartha Bridge—At eleven.

Mr. Charles Cooper's Hounds—9th, Earlsfield—At eleven.

The Clare Hounds—6th, Carrigoran—At a quarter to eleven.

The Clonardon Harriers (Mr. Charles Dillon's)—8th, Kentstown ; 10th, Moynalvey—At twelve.

The Clonmel Hounds—8th, Knockevan ; 13th, Marlfield Gate—At eleven.

Lord Fermoy's Hounds—6th, Templemichael; 9th, Currigliss—At eleven.

The Fermanagh Hounds—6th, Dairies ; 8th, Greystone ; 13th, Thompson's Bridge ; 16th, the Kennel ; 20th, Curran; 23d, Moyglass; 27th, Rossfad; 30th, Banagher—At eleven.

County Galway Hunt—8th, Monivea Castle ; 10th, Dalystown—At eleven.

Mr. W. S. Garnett's Beagles—7th, Maudlin Bridge ; 9th Destinrath—At twelve.

The Kildare Hunt—6th, Ballysax ; 8th, Davidstown 10th, Blessinton—At eleven.

The Killultagh Harriers—7th, Sinclair's (Killead) ; 10th, Crawley's Whins ; 14th, Dundrod; 17th, Whinny Hill ; 21st, Tullyrusk ; 24th, Stoneyford ; 28th, Knockcairn ; 31st Castle-Robbin—At half-past eleven.

The Kilkenny Hunt—8th, Castlemorris—At eleven. 12th, Club-house—At half-past eleven. 14th, Freestone Hill ; 16th, Desert—At eleven.

The Limerick Hunt—6th, Garryfine—At a quarter before eleven.

The Louth Hounds—6th, Clermont ; 8th, Townley Hall ; 10th, Mansfieldstown—At eleven.

Mr. Longworth's Hounds—6th, Correen—At half-past ten.

The Longford (Snap and Worry) Harriers—7th, Minard ; 9th, Mile Bridge ; 13th, Whitehill ; 16th, Ardnacassa ; 20th, Newtownbond ; 23d, Oldtown ; 27th, Carrickglass Gate—At twelve.

The Lissadell Harriers—9th, Oakfield—At eleven.

The Mayo Harriers—6th, Hollybrook Gate ; 9th, Ballyglass Cross-roads ; 13th, Kilcolman ; 16th, Layatum ; 20th, Caltrae 23d, Balla ; 27th, Ballyglass Roads ; 30th, Brize Castle—At eleven.

The Meath Hounds—7th, Rathmolyon ; 9th, Batterstown ; 10th, Carlanstown—At eleven.

The Muskerry Hounds—6th, Mount Desert ; 9th, Nadrid Bridge—At half-past ten.

The Rock Harriers—8th, Railstown—At half-past eleven

The Tipperary Hunt—6th, Lismortagh—At eleven. 9th, the Grove—At twelve. 13th, Ballingarry Bridge ; 15th, Knockevan ; 17th, Dually House—At eleven.

The Thurles Harriers—6th, Killinan Castle ; 9th, Collegehill ; 13th, Cottage ; 16th, Knocka ; 20th, Raheen Park ; 23d, Glankeen ; 27th, Brownstown ; 30th, Pallas Hill—At eleven.

The Union (Mr. Uniacke's) Hounds—8th, Lemlara Bridge ; 12th, Lisgould—At eleven.

The Ward Union Hounds—7th, Blackbull ; 10th, Kilbride 12th, Dunboyne ; 14th, Eight Mile-stone, Ashbourne-road ; 17th, Priestown Cross-roads ; 19th, Flathouse ; 21st, Ballymacarney ; 24th, Blackbull ; 28th, Kilrue Gate ; 28th, Dunboyne ; 31st, Nine-mile Stone, Ashbourne-road—At one.

The Wandering Minstrels—6th, Clontarf ; 10th, Killoran ; 13th, Knocka Castle ; 17th, Longford Wood ; 20th, Brownstown ; 24th, Knockinroe Cross-roads ; 29th, Drom Village ; 31st, Lisheen Castle—At eleven.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute for base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy ; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s. ; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s ; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE-NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

THE CORPORATION.

A monthly meeting of the Municipal Council was held yesterday, in the City Hall. The meeting was summoned for one o'clock, but a sufficient nnmber of members to constitute a house did not assemble until two o'clock—

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair.

Other members present :—

Aldermen Roe, D.L., J.P.; Dowling, Campbell, J.P.; Hudson. Councillors M'Cann, Robert O'Brien, Draper, Codd, J.P.; Richard Kelly, J.P.; Tagart, Gavacan, Whelan, Price, J.P.; Josephs, French, Scally, Burke, Martin (Trinity-ward), Keating, Cassen, J.P.; Vance, J.P.; M'Swiney, Dunne, J.P., Pilkington, Martin (Fitzwilliam-ward.)

The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed,

The Lord Mayor said, he had been spoken to by several highly respectable gentlemen, in reference to some extraordinary obstructions before houses in the city. A bill giving wide street powers to the Corporation had been prepared by the law agent, and now came before the Council for first reading. He thought it would be very desirable if the standing orders were suspended in order that the report of the committee might be sanctioned, and so enable those members of the Corporation who intended to have an interview this week with the Chief Secretary, on the subject of the Water Works Bill, to urge upon him the necessity of passing the proposed bill as soon as possible.

The bill in question was then read.

Mr. Whelan wished to know whether the bill sought for greater powers than those possessed by the late Wide-street Board?

The Lord Mayor said the bill had been sanctioned by committee, which, he thought, was a sufficient answer to Mr. Whelan's question.

Mr. Whelan, in repeating his question, observed that the bill had been prepared at his suggestion, though he was not a member of Committee No. 1.

Mr. Codd said no greater powers were sought by the Corporation than the Wide-street Commissioners formerly possessed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Price objected to a clause giving retrospective power to the Corporation to pull down projecting fronts and windows "unlawfully made." Who was to construe the unlawful act?

Mr. Codd said that a restriction was placed upon the exercise of the power sought to be obtained; before the Corporation pulled down any projection they should pay the value of it. (Hear, hear.)

On the motion of Alderman Roe, seconded by Alderman Campbell, the standing orders were then suspended; and, on the motion of Alderman Roe, seconded by Mr. French, the bill was approved of by the Council.

A letter was read from Lord Monteagle, Controller-General of the Exchequer, informing the Lord Mayor that, under the provisions of the "Sale of Gas Act," weights and instruments for the use of the inspector of gas meters had been prepared, and pointing out the proper mode of having them forwarded to Dublin.

The letter was referred to Committee No. 1.

On the motion of Mr. Codd, seconded by Mr. Scally, it was determined to refer to the next meeting the following notice :—"Committee of the whole Council, appointed 25th January, 1860, to consider the provisions of the Dublin Corporation Water Works Bill, 1860, and agree to any amendments the committee may deem it desirable to recommend to the Council for adoption, to be submitted for the sanction of Parliament, 31st January, 1860."

In the course of a discussion which took place on the subject,

Mr. Whelan observed that the late meeting at the Mansion House was of a most disorderly character, and was on the point of becoming riotous.

The Lord Mayor said, that the disorder complained of was entirely the act of a few individuals who endeavoured to create confusion and disorder. As soon as those parties were removed, the meeting was as orderly as any meeting ever held.

Mr. Whelan said, that at one period in the proceedings there was a rush made which carried away a large number of those present. It was a most ridiculous scene to witness the resolutions being passed before a small assembly of persons who appeared to know nothing at all about them. The meeting could not have consisted of more than 300 or 400 persons at any time, although the *Freeman's Journal* had represented that 2,000 persons were present. If there had been a clear stage, and no favour shown to those who opposed the bill, the proceedings would have been fair enough, but it was manifest there was a party of persons present who were employed to howl down any person who spoke against the bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Price asked in what position the bill was now—whether it was to be amended, and to go before a committee of the House of Commons, or a new bill to be introduced? He hoped Councillor Codd would give the house some information on the subject.

Mr. Codd said he suspected that Mr. Price knew more about the matter than himself; and it would be desirable if, instead of asking questions, he would give the Council any information he had.

The Lord Mayor remarked that the bill had been adjourned for a fortnight to make amendments.

Mr. Price said it was because he had information which widely differed from what he saw in the public papers that he asked the question from Mr. Codd.

Mr. Codd said he was not in communication with Mr. Whiteside, Sir E. Grogan, or Mr. Vance. (Laughter.)

Mr. Price observed that he had ascertained the Parliamentary Agent had agreed to alter the bill.

Mr. Scally suggested to Mr. Price to tell them all he knew about the matter.

Mr. Codd said as the Council was not likely to get the information they sought from Councillor Price, he would give them all the information on the subject that he possessed. It was the intention of the gentlemen having charge of the bill to meet in London on Wednesday. It was then intended, also, to carry out strictly the instructions of the Council, which were to substitute the Canal for the Liffey scheme, and to make such alterations in the bill as would enable that to be done *bona fide*. They intended further to consult the members for the city, and to make any alteration in the bill which would have the effect of conciliating the opinions of the entire of the citizens of Dublin. (Hear, hear.) While they would not do anything to set aside the principles of the bill, the citizens might rest assured that the three gentlemen charged with the bill had no objection but to carry out their interests and wishes, and would do anything in their power to make their measure one which would give general satisfaction, and prove of general utility. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Roe said, if Mr. Codd's speech did not disarm the hostility of the citizens, he was very much mistaken. The question could not be left in the hands of three gentlemen more anxious to act fairly on it than those referred to.

Mr. Price said he did not support one scheme or the other, but he thought the matter had been too hastily pressed forward, and that the citizens had not been allowed sufficient time to consider it, and they were still of the same opinion.

Mr. Codd said the committee acting outside might be of that opinion.

Mr. Price said the bill was nurtured in secret—("No," and "Yes, yes")—and he might say tyrannically forced on the house. ("No, no," and "Yes.")

The Lord Mayor said he should call Mr. Price to order for his observations. The matter had been fairly discussed, and no attempt made to tyrannise. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Price, while he justified his opinion by reference to the conduct of his lordship's predecessor, who said he would sit in the chair all night in order that this bill might be carried, when an objection was raised to it by Councillor Whelan, was willing to withdraw any expression which might be construed into an offence.

Mr. Codd was sorry that Mr. Price had not refrained, after the statement he made, from throwing the apple of discord among the citizens. If he adopted Mr. Price's course, he might take up the document published by what was termed the "committee of the citizens," and show that a more unfounded production was never attempted to be foisted on the public.

Mr. Price disclaimed any connection with the document, but merely expressed the opinion of a number of the citizens.

Mr. French fully agreed with Mr. Price; but, at the same time, he would give no opposition to an adjournment of the motion. He expressed his confidence in the statement of Mr. Codd, though he was of opinion that that gentleman wished to carry things occasionally with a high hand.

Mr. Keatinge said there was a provision in the bill, allowing the Corporation to revert to the Liffey scheme.

Mr. Codd repudiated the idea of going on with the Liffey scheme, unless in the very improbable event of the Canal Companies abandoning the terms of their agreement.

The Town Clerk read a report, stating that the house No. 66, Dawson-street, was represented by Messrs. M'Kane, who lived next door to it, as being in a dangerous state. This was represented to the Corporation engineer, and he inspected the house in question. In his opinion it was in a dangerous state; and, under these circumstances, it was the opinion of the committee having charge of such matters that steps should be taken to have the house taken down immediately.

The standing orders were suspended, and the report which was for first reading adopted.

A report from Committee No. 2 was next read for confirmation, recommending a gratuity of £25 to Mr. Crofton, superintendant of pipe water, for his active services in the recent fires.

Alderman Roe moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Dunne, in seconding the motion, bore testimony to the great services of Mr. Crofton in the suppression of fires, many instances of which he had himself witnessed.

Mr. French and Mr. Tagart did not object to the gratuity on the ground that it was not deserved, but simply that it was a bad precedent.

The motion, after some further discussion, was adopted.

Several reports, having reference to finance, were then read for the first time.

Councillor Whelan moved—"That a committee be appointed to devise the best means of suppressing the pestiferous effluvia arising from the bed of the river Liffey." Mr. Whelan pointed out various methods for cleansing the Liffey, and moved, on the grounds he had suggested, that a committee which he named should be appointed to carry out the object of his motion.

Messrs. Martin (Trinity Ward), French, Dunne, and Draper, were appointed a committee.

The house then adjourned.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL BAZAAR.

A fancy bazaar, in aid of the above admirable institution, was held yesterday in the Round-room of the Rotundo, and was attended by the *elite* of the nobility of Dublin. It was originally intended by the committee of the hospital that the bazaar should have taken place on the 1st and 2nd of the present month, but owing to the fact of their being unable to secure the Round-room, in which a gallery is being erected, it was postponed until yesterday. The proceeds are not to be applied towards the support of the hospital, which confers so many advantages on the poor of Dublin, but are intended by the committee to meet liability incurred by having the income of the hospital drawn upon for the enlargement of its accommodation. To aid the committee to meet this liability, the patronesses and lady friends of the institution, who have been its active and zealous supporters from its first establishment, organised the present bazaar—so far, at least, as contributing to it an abundant supply of crochet work, wax flowers, bijouterie, and a variety of articles of the most *recherche* description. The numerous stalls were tastefully ranged round the room, and were richly laden with toys, fancy china, smoking caps, pincushions, and those other indescribable articles which constitute the stock and trade of a bazaar. The ladies in attendance were most energetic, and on the *qui vive* to effect sales of ornamented articles, at the highest possible prices, without the slightest discount, even to the most extensive purchasers. The several stalls were presided over by Lady Mayo, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Dix, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Isaake, Miss M'Carthy, Mrs. George Woods Maunsell, Lady George Hill, &c., with an indefinite number of charitable assistants. Mr. Richard Hackett and Mr. G. W. Maunsell also presided at a table, and sold several articles by auction. The contributions received by the Ladies' Committee consisted of clothes for the poor, toys, and articles of children's clothing, flowers in pots, and made up in bouquets, stereoscopic slides, photographs, &c. The various articles of needlework were suspended from the gallery over the stalls; and during the morning the ladies were actively engaged in making preparations for the day's business. At one o'clock the doors were thrown open to the public, and in a very short time the room was crowded with nobility and gentry, anxious to evince their appreciation of an institution so deserving of public support as the Adelaide Hospital. The band of the 20th Regiment, under the direction of Mr. Fatoeckle, were stationed on the platform, and performed, during the day, a variety of beautiful airs. The bazaar will be resumed this day.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

A stated general meeting of this society was held on Thursday last—

The Marquis of Kildare, Vice-President, in the chair.

Read—The motion of which notice had been given by Mr. R. J. T. Macrory :—That bye-law No. 2 be amended by striking out the words "he shall also be admitted a member if a majority shall vote in his favour, unless it shall appear that forty have voted against him."

To which the following amendment was moved and seconded :—That bye-law No. 2 be amended by striking out the words "And if two-thirds of the numbers then voting shall ballot in his favour, he shall be admitted as a member."

The Vice-President having put the amendment, declared it carried affirmatively.

Read—The motion of which Dr. Eustace gave notice at the last meeting :—"That the committee of evening meetings be requested to consider the propriety of so far changing their arrangements as to have the refreshments before, instead of after the meetings."

The question having been put, the society divided, and there appearing—ayes, 10; noes, 14—the Vice-president in the chair declared it negatived.

Read—The following letter, referred to the society by the Council :—

"Sir,—On the part of several of the Irish railway companies whose lines terminate in Dublin, I am authorised to inform you that they have agreed to present to the Royal Dublin Society a Challenge Cup, to be called the 'Irish Railway Challenge Cup,' to be competed for at the Annual Spring Cattle Show held by that society, upon the following conditions :—That the cup be awarded to the best bull of any breed over two and under five years of age; proof to be given that the bull had got twenty calves within twelve months preceding the show, and that the bull shall serve twenty cows belonging to *bona fide* farmers in Ireland, at 10s each, during the year subsequent to the show. The cup to be challenged every year; to be won three years successively, by the same exhibitor, before it b ecomes his property.

"The value of the cup to be not less than one hundred and twenty-five sovereigns.—I am sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) "Edward M'Donnel.

"Dr. Steele, Secretary Royal Dublin Society."

Read—A letter from the Mayor of Besançon, informing the society that an exhibition of the fine arts, watch and clock-making, and jewellery, &c., would be held at Besançon on the 1st June next; enclosing a number of the placards of the exhibition, and requesting the society to take steps to have them circulated.

Resolved—That it be referred to the secretaries to take steps to have the placards circulated.

Read—A letter from Mr. John Walsh, requesting permission to exhibit, in the Agricultural Hall, a new machine for bruising furze for cattle food.

Resolved—That this request be complied with.

Read—A letter from the Secretary of the Chemical Society, requesting permission to hold the annual meeting of that society in the board-room.

Resolved—That the Chemical Society have permission to meet in the theatre, provided it be not occupied by any of the professors or lecturers of the society.

The Assistant-Secretary having presented the return of donations to the respective departments of the society,

Resolved—That the marked thanks of the society be returned to the several donors.

The following gentleman was proposed and seconded to become a member of the society:—Arthur Keane, J.P., Seaford, Clough, county Down, by Robert Collins, M.D., and Richard Chaloner.

The following nobleman and gentlemen were balloted for and elected members of the society:—Life—Lord Otho Fitzgerald. Annual—Andrew Mulholland, D.L., J.P.; Charles A. Cameron, MD.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Dublin Protestant Association, held at the Committee-rooms, 8, Lower Abbey-street, yesterday (Monday), the 5th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—"Having always entertained the highest opinion of the consistency and true Christian piety of his Grace the Lord Primate, and looked upon his lordship as the firm upholder of Scriptural instruction as the only means capable of regenerating the people of this country, both Protestant and Roman Catholic; and believing that his grace had withstood the temptation of joining the National System of Education on the high ground that a Christian bishop could not, without a betrayal of his trust, adopt or sanction a system of education which was not based on the Word of God.—

Resolved—That we have read with very great disappointment, and, indeed, with consternation, his Grace's advice to his clergy to join the National Board, even though conditionally upon what his grace considers 'the presiding necessity' of the case—namely, a want of funds. That with every respect for his grace's exalted character, we are forced, in honesty, to condemn this act as one calculated to cast a reflection of an unfavourable kind on the past conduct of those who have hitherto maintained the principles of the Church Education Society, and to place a stumbling-block in the way of those who shall henceforward think it their duty to be steadfast in upholding the supremacy of the Bible in the teaching of the people, under all difficulties.

"Resolved—(2.) That we consider the resolution of the Committee of the Church Education Society, in reference to the said letter of his Grace the Primate, to be vague and unsatisfactory, and in nowise calculated to re-assure the minds of the friends of Scriptural instruction, as to the continued attachment of the committee to the principles which have hitherto actuated the society. That it was their bounden duty to give no uncertain sound on this most important subject, but fearlessly and unequivocally to condemn the suggestion of his grace, as utterly antagonistic to their avowed principles, and one which, if not speedily repudiated, will cause that society to dwindle down, and not long hence to become extinct.—(By order of the committee)

T. H. Thompson, Chairman.

S. G. Potter, } Hon. Secretaries.
J. Martin, }

CORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Spring Show of this society will be held on the 18th of April, the Summer Show on the 30th of May, and the Autumnal Exhibition on the 6th of September next. The following special prizes will be given this year :—

1. The Horticultural Society's Cup, value £5, will be given to the winner of the greatest number of First Prizes, in the class of Florist Flowers during the year, comprising the following, viz. :—Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, Auriculas, Pansies, Persian Ranunculus, Tulips, Phloxes, Gladioli, Asters, Polyanthus, Anemones, and Verbenas.
2. Lady Arnott's Cup, value £5, will be given to the winner of the greatest number of First Prizes during the year in all classes, Vegetable and Fruit excepted.
3. The Weekly Agricultural Review Prize Cup, value 5, will be given for the greatest number of First Prizes in Vegetables during the year.
4. Subscription Cup for Roses—A Cup, value £5, to be competed for by subscribers of 10s. each, for the purchase of the Cup, will be given to the winner of the greatest number of First Prizes for Roses obtained during the year.

Assize Intelligence.

COUNTY SLIGO.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Saturday, March 3, 4 p.m.

CROWN COURT.

Mr. Justice Hayes entered the court precisely at four o'clock, and proceeded to swear in the following gentlemen on the

Grand Jury :—Sir Robert Gore Booth, foreman; Charles W. Coope, John W. King, J. Duke, Charles Costello, Wm. Phibbs, E. K. Tennison, E. Howley, R. C. Burke, Robert Gore Booth, John Gethin, junior, George T. Armstrong, Burton Irwin, Robert Orme, Michael Keogh, Henry Griffith J. Ormsby, Christopher L'Estrange, Richard Olpherts, Peter, O'Connor, Henry B. Crofton, St. George Martin, and Edward Smith, Esqrs.

His Lordship said—Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the county Sligo, it occurs to me that a judge of assize could hardly receive a better welcome in a county than to be told he had little to do. Although you may not have the discourtesy to tell me so, yet such appears to be the result of my examination of the calendar, as there appear to be only nine cases. On looking at this calendar, I certainly feel I have reason to congratulate you. There is a variety in the cases themselves, but still one feature wanting which is certainly a subject of congratulation. There is wanting the element of agrarian outrage, which I am happy to say does not appear to have got into your county; still there appears upon the calendar one serious offence—a woman is about to be indicted for the murder of her child. In that case I recommend you to exercise the usual caution in examining the witnesses for the prosecution, and if the evidence be not satisfactory, ignore the bill for the sake of the public as well as yourselves. But, if the evidence should establish a *prima facie* case sufficient, if unrebutted, to warrant a petty jury to find a verdict of guilty, then, I am sure, nothing will prevent you from doing your duty and finding the bill. I have visited your jail since my arrival, and I am happy to say I can congratulate you on that subject also. It is large, commodious, and well ventilated; and I am happy to say there is room in it to spare. That is my second subject of congratulation.

His Lordship then proceeded to fiat the presentments. There are twenty civil bill appeals, and only two records, neither of which are of any magnitude or importance.

Baron Fitzgerald sat in the Civil Court immediately after Judge Hayes took his seat in the Crown Court, but, as none of the appeals were ready, and as several excuses were put forward by the professional gentlemen employed, he kindly adjourned the court until Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

CO. WEXFORD.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Wexford, Saturd ay.

MURDER.

The Queen v. Myles Doran.

The trial of Myles Doran, indicted for the wilful murder of his step-mother, Ellen Dunphy, concluded at 7 o'clock.

At the close of the case for the Crown, the learned Judge called upon Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., leading counsel for the Crown, to announce whether it was his intention to seek a verdict from the jury for the court in the indictment for murder or for that of manslaughter.

The Counsel for the Crown stated that it was their intention to proceed on the indictment as already framed.

Mr. Lover, in a very able speech, addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. Counsel commented on the absence of motive for the commission of the crime; that no money had been proved to have been in the possession of deceased, that even supposing such evidence to have been given, nevertheless no money had been found in possession of the prisoner; that the prisoner had, of his own accord, gone to the police barrack to announce the death of the deceased; had taken no trouble to obliterate the marks of blood on his clothes; had even worn those clothes; that the blood being on the prisoner's clothes was easily accounted for, by the prisoner having assisted in carrying deceased to the cart, and in that act having come into close contact with the deceased; that it appeared on cross-examination that the prisoner's manner was calm when he came to the police to announce his stepmother's death; that any particular minute facts in the prisoner's favour he would not allude to, as the jury had already, by their various very pertinent questions, made him assured that they understood the facts and the case before them, and that he confidently left the case in their hands.

His Lordship having charged, the jury, without leaving the jury-box, returned a verdict of Acquittal.

Counsel for the prosecution—Messrs. R. Armstrong, Q.C.; W. Ryan, and Edward Johnstone.

Counsel for the prisoner—Messrs. H. Lover and John W. Harris.

Judge O'Brien then proceeded to rule the books, and sentenced Nicholas Mernan, who had been found guilty of horse stealing, to three years' penal servitude.

John Hill, convicted for an assault on James Kelly, to six months' imprisonment with hard labour; to be reduced to three in case the prisoner's father paid the sum of £10 to the friends of Kelly, who had become a hopeless imbecile in consequence of the injuries received.

Baron Greene, having disposed of a few cases of petty larceny, proceeded to Tintern Abbey, the residence of Rossborough Colclough, Esq., the High-Sheriff of the county.

Mr. Justice O'Brien intends joining him there to-morrow, whence both judges will proceed to Waterford on Tuesday next.

KING'S COUNTY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Tullamore, Monday, March 5.

CROWN COURT.

The commission was opened by the Lord Chief Justice, at one o'clock p.m., when the gentlemen composing the Grand Jury, and whose names have already appeared in the Irish Times, were formally sworn in.

His Lordship addressed the Grand Jury as follows:—Mr. Foreman, and Gentlemen, the calendar before me presents a greater number of cases, and more of a very aggravated character, than any that has come before me, as long as I have latterly been in the habit of visiting your county. There are thirty cases, and amongst them one case of murder, one of shooting with intent to murder, four cases of attacking houses and assaulting the inmates, in three of which the assailants were armed with firearms. There are other cases of a serious, but less aggravated character, which, however, afford a strong index of the state of the county. There are several cases of persons detected with arms and ammunition in their possession, contrary to law. Although many of the other cases are of an aggravated character, I do not find, upon inquiry into their nature, that there are any observations necessary to make to you, touching the discharge of your duty. The cases are, in that respect, plain and simple. After the reference I have been obliged to make to the state of the county, I am happy to present to you any topic of congratulation, and, strange as it may appear, I congratulate you on this calendar, heavy as it is, for it presents more cases of detected crime, and of criminals made amenable to justice, than any calendar that has come before me for many years. I might have been in a condition formerly to congratulate you on light calendars, if the lightness of those calendars were an evidence of diminished crime. The return of untried prisoners made to the Inspector-General of Prisons on a late occasion was, "in jail, four untried," and at those very assizes there was a most alarming return made by the constabulary of the extent of undetected crime and outrage in the country. The calendar now before me, compared with a similar list furnished by the constabulary, shows a most gratifying progress in the detection and rendering amenable of prisoners. The heavy calendar which, although it presents a large amount of crime, presents a large number of detected criminals; a more promising thing for the peace of the county than a light calendar with a large amount of undiscovered crime, as upon former occasions. I willingly bear this testimony to the improvement which has occurred since the last assizes. There is a matter to which, as it forms the subject of inquiry in another place, I shall not apply any observations—I mean the organisation of those to whom the detection of crime is entrusted. I feel obliged to add, however, that with respect to the law for the prevention of crime, they do require a thorough revision and amendment. They seem to have lost sight of the duty of every man, in every part of the county, whether proclaimed or not, to give his assistance to the enforcement of the law. Those can inflict penalties for refusal to assist the law in proclaimed districts. We should have the old common law principle applied not only to proclaimed districts, but to every part of the county. That principle is, that every neighbourhood should be responsible to some extent for crime committed there. Now, if within districts of ascertained limits, in which the inhabitants know each other, a fine should be laid upon those districts, not to be levied until time should be allowed for the detection of the offence, then we might have hopes of the detection of crime. If every part of the county were made liable for the discharge of that duty, instead of serious outrages committed before multitudes, with no man to lift a hand in aid of the law, but with some to oppose, some to connive, and all lukewarm in its vindication; instead of this we should see the law aided and assisted. His lordship then alluded, in most complimentary terms, to the charge of Judge Keogh to the Grand Jury of Westmeath, in reference to public-houses, and recommended it to the consideration of the Grand Jury.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Monday, March 5th.

CROWN COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Ball.)

The commission was opened this morning by Mr. Justice Ball, who entered the court-house at 11 o'clock, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Cross, the High-Sheriff.

The Grand Jury having been re-sworn, his lordship said the calendar contained only three cases, and he thought in stating that fact he had discharged his duty. He could not, however, help adding that the number of prisoners in the county jail at present showed a most satisfactory state of things, being lower than for the last 20 years. He might also add, that although there were four or five bail cases, none of them contained any feature requiring observation. He had looked into the report of the Inspector-General of Prisons, which made such complimentary reference to Armagh Jail as showed it to be in a state creditable to the county, which he hoped might long continue.

His Lordship then proceeded to fiat the presentments.

CIVIL SIDE.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.)

His Lordship took his seat on the bench shortly after 11 o'clock, and proceeded to dispose of the civil bill appeals, there being 13 appeals entered for hearing.

Walter M'G. Bond v. Jane Wiltshire, administratrix of James Wiltshire, deceased.

This was an action to recover the sum of £119 12s. for the use and occupation, by the late James Wiltshire, of certain lands situate in the townland of Ballyharridan, in this county, the property of the plaintiff. The defence was, that all rent due had been discharged by the late James Wiltshire in his lifetime.

The jury found for the plaintiff, £85 16s.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Joy, Q.C., Vance, and W. B. Kaye. Agent—Mr. Barker.

For the defendant—Messrs. Andrews, Q.C., and Jackson. Agent—Mr. Stanley.

David Shields v. Lewis Robinson.

This was an action for assault and battery. The offence was alleged to have been committed in a public-house, in the town of Markethill, which is kept by the defendant's father.

The defence was a traverse of the offence, to which was added a plea of justification.

The case is still at hearing.

THE COURSE OF EVENTS.

(FROM THE OBSERVER.)

The momentous event of the past week has been the declaration of the French Emperor on the subject of Savoy and Nice, in his speech to the French Legislature. In that allocation he clearly states that the "Slopes of the Alps," on the French side of the mountains, are necessary to the security of France against Sardinia; but he states that before taking possession of them he will consult the Great Powers of Europe—meaning thereby the Powers parties to the settlement of 1815, namely England, Prussia, and Russia. The "consult" binds him to nothing more than to give an intimation of his intention to these Powers: and if there were no other obstacles in the way of the acquisition of this territory, he might enter on its occupation immediately that such intimation was made. There was, however, other obstacles in the case, of a serious character, which cannot be surmounted, except by assaults. The possession of Savoy was vested in the King of Sardinia by a solemn act—the Treaty of 1815; and that act was rendered still more stringent by separate treaties between the Great Powers, binding each to resist any infraction of the general treaty and settlement.

In the early part of the week there was a circumstantial iteration of the announcement made by the *Morning Chronicle* on the preceding Saturday, to the effect that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was on the *tapis* between Austria and Russia; but the decided denial of the Austrian and Russian Government organs, as well as the statement of Lord J. Russell, that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria had positively denied the existence of any such treaty, would seem to have set that assertion completely at rest. At the same time, it is not conceivable that Austria will rest content under the signal defeat and the serious loss she suffered in Italy last year; and, as it stands to reason and common sense that she should endeavour to strengthen her position in the event of future operations, this rumour must not be altogether scouted. It may have no foundation in fact at the moment; but it has a foundation in the immutable feelings of human nature, which not even political expediency can efface.

There is nothing from Morocco, except that the Spaniards are inactive in Tetuan, endeavouring to drive a hard bargain with the Moors as to the price at which they will grant them peace. The terms are variously stated, but the least in amount may be said to be literally enormous. Among them is the cession of all the country that has been overrun—but that involves a reckoning with England on the score of the safety of our great fortress, Gibraltar—a reckoning which must be immediately settled, too.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Robert Jackes and James Deacon, privates of the Grenadier Guards, were brought up by Police-constable 72 B, charged with very disorderly conduct, and breaking seven panes of glass in Mr. Fowler's public-house, in Lower Kevin-street; also, with assaulting him.—The parties were fined ten shillings each for the first-named offence, or ordered fourteen days' imprisonment; and Jackes was fined £1, or, in default of payment, ordered one month's imprisonment for the assault.

Edward Halley and Samuel Canning, soldiers of the 22nd Regiment, were brought up in custody of Police-constable 72 B, charged with pushing people off the pathway in Harcourt-street, and with knocking at hall doors, on Sunday evening; also, with having assaulted Police-constables 169 B, and 63 B, who rendered assistance to the aforesaid constable.—Canning was fined £1, and Halley £1, or a month's imprisonment, on one charge; and ten shillings, or fourteen days' imprisonment, on the other.

John Bayley was brought up in custody of Police-constable 89 E, charged with having, on the 4th inst., assaulted Edward Kenny, at Island Bridge, and also with assaulting the aforesaid constable as well as 103 E, who went to his assistance.—Kenny did not appear in court, and the prisoner was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for the assaults committed upon the constables.

Thomas Clarke and John Cooper were also brought up, charged with assaulting Police-constables 89 E, 96 E, and 47 E, at the same time and place.—They were sentenced to pay a fine of £1 each, or to be imprisoned for one month.

Jane Farrell and Anne Gannon were charged by Catherine Connor, laundress in the South Dublin Union, with insubordination and refusing to perform the work assigned them, accompanied with violent conduct and threats.—They were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each.

Mary Lawler was brought up in custody of Police-constable Thomas Magee, 37 B, charged with wilfully putting puddle in the pillar for receiving letters in Lower Mount-street.—She was fined five shillings, or ordered to be imprisoned for seven days.

John Byrne and Patrick Connor were charged by Police-constable 164 A, the former with assaulting him, and the latter with endeavouring to rescue Byrne when arrested in Ormond-street.—The prisoners were fined £1 each, or ordered a month's imprisonment.

Edward Walpole, a boy about twelve years old, was charged by Police-constable 90 A, with having on yesterday a check apron in his possession for which he could not satisfactorily account.—He was ordered to get eighteen lashes.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Peter M'Kenna, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 80 C, charged with stealing a lead cup, the property of Mr. Joseph Kane, North Wall, in whose employment he was.—He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Peter M'Kenzie was brought up in custody of Acting-Inspectors Keegan and Hughes, charged with stealing three railway rugs from the establishment of Mr. Sheridan, Parliament-street. The articles were found in a pawn-office, and the prisoner was identified as the party who pawned them.—He was remanded.

Thomas Keane, Christopher King, and William Malone, were brought up in custody of Police-constable 73 D, charged with violently and dangerously assaulting two men, named Thomas Corcoran and James Donnelly, in a public-house on the North Wall, on Saturday night. It appears that Corcoran and Donnelly went into the house to get some drink, and, meeting with the other parties there, tossed for some porter; when they lost they gave the price of it to Malone, but he refused to pay the money to the attendant. An altercation then ensued, in which the complainants were stabbed with some sharp instrument.—The prisoners were sent for trial to the City Sessions.

The Reform Bill.—The London correspondent of a contemporary writes:—"The Irish Reform Bill is looked upon, of course, with suspicious eyes; but, as far as I can learn, no great mischief is expected from it, except in the large boroughs. So far the county members do not seem to think the change will have much effect one way or the other; but the case may be very different with regard to Dublin, in which, no doubt, the framers of the bill expect to lose nothing by the addition to the representation which they propose. If two Conservative members could be changed into three of the other sort—whatever that may be, whether Whig or Ultramontane—it would be no bad hit for those interested on that side. The proposal for the emancipation of Irish Peers from the disqualification imposed by the Act of Union with respect to their representation of Irish constituencies is, I am bound to say, popular with no one of any side or bias."

A Worthy Example.—On Saturday evening last, the employees (male and female) of Messrs. Jaffe, Brothers, Belfast, with a few friends, in all about sixty, met in the warehouse, Bedford-street, for tea, on the invitation of Mr. Martin Jaffe, to take into consideration the propriety of joining the temperance movement. Tea was on the table at six o'clock, Mrs. Jaffe presiding, after which Theodore Freen, Esq., the United States Consul, was called to the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Jaffe, Mr. Revel, the Band of Hope Missionary, Mr. Thos. S. Mayne, and Mr. Freen, the chairman, who, in the course of his remarks, stated that he did not know the taste of strong drink, and neither smoked nor chewed tobacco, although both so common in his country. He urged the men particularly not only to join the total abstinence movement, but to give up the use of tobacco, as it was not only a useless and expensive habit, but a filthy one. As for himself, he enjoyed the best of health: in fact, he never remembered having a headache or a day's sickness; and he attributed this in a great measure to the entire disuse of stimulants. The result of the meeting was most gratifying, as not a single person left without signing the pledge, except a young lad who did not belong to the house. After the names were taken, some of the girls sang a few pieces in a good style. Mr. Thomas Mayne exhibited a powerful magic lantern, with a variety of slides. The company separated after singing "God save the Queen."

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY :—

ROSCOMMON ELECTION.

House of Commons, This Day, 2 p.m.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Captain Goff has been declared unseated, on the grounds of treating by his agents.

CORK COUNTY ELECTION—Monday.

(FROM THE CORK EXAMINER.)

Declaration of the poll.—This day the declaration of the poll took place by the High Sheriff, before a very crowded co urt-house.

The numbers were, for the Attorney-General, 5,674.

For Lord Campden, 3,395

Majority for the Attorney-General ——2,279

The announcement that the Attorney-General was duly elected was received with mingled cheering and hissing. Mr. Deasy then addressed the electors in a speech that occupied an hour, and which elicited great demonstrations both of applause and disapprobation. Mr. John George MacCarthy, conducting agent to Lord Campden, addressed the meeting on behalf of that nobleman.

CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

The *Herald* says we have to deal with a future full of peril to Italy, to England, and to Europe, with an actual crisis which calls for all the prudence and vigilance of her Majesty's Ministers. The recent changes which have taken place in the Italian policy of the Emperor of the French have not been brought about without mature deliberation on the part of that keen diplomatist, or without a severe struggle in his counsels.

EXPECTED RESIGNATION OF M. THOUVENEL.

The *Herald* is informed that within the last fortnight M. Thouvenel has once, if not twice, tendered his resignation to the Emperor, and that it is impossible he can continue to hold office another week. The reason assigned for M. Thouvenel's retirement is, the shifting policy of his sovereign. If M. Thouvenel retires, his successor must be M. Walewski, and the advent of that Minister to power will inevitably lead to the renewal of the cordialities between France and Austria, based upon the convention of Villafranca. Already there are ominous symptoms of such a tendency, the result of which will be the effectual isolation of this country from Europe, and the complete ascendancy of France over Northern Italy.

COUNT CAVOUR.

The decisive step of Count Cavour, in making a direct and prompt appeal to the Tuscan people, has greatly disconcerted the French Government.

ANNEXATION OF TUSCANY TO PIEDMONT.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says, nothing but force can prevent the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont; and the moral difficulties in the way of the assumption of France of an attitude openly hostile to Italy are so great, that in all probability the recommendation of the Imperial Speech will be set at nought within a fortnight from the day on which it was pronounced.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE PAPAL DOMINIONS.

Modena, Saturday, March 3.—The Papal Government has prohibited commerce by transit between Ancona and the Romagna. The merchants have lodged a petition against this measure. Agitation prevails in the Marches; the landed proprietors refuse to pay taxes. Thousands of citizens are signing addresses to the Great Powers, in favour of the annexation. Soldiers enlisted in Austria continue to arrive in the States of the Church and in Naples.

THE FRENCH TREATY—ADDRESS TO THE CROWN.

London, Monday.—In the House of Commons today, an address to the Crown will be moved by Mr. Byng, member for Middlesex, and seconded by Mr. Edward Baines, which will, in substance, state that the House, having considered the Treaty of Commerce with France, beg to thank her Majesty for this new proof of her Majesty's desire to promote the welfare and happiness of her subjects, and shall proceed to take such steps as will be necessary after giving effect to a system which will promote a beneficial intercourse between Great Britain and France, and lead to the extension of trade and manufacture.

MAIL NEWS.

Southampton, Monday Morning.—The (s.s.) Oneida, from Brazil, passed Hurste Castle at 1-40 a.m.

Liverpool, Monday Morning.—The Etna arrived here last night, with New York papers to 22nd. The principal item of her news is, however, anticipated by telegraph *via* Boston. She has 101,300 dols. in specie. Among the passengers is the Earl of Southesk.

CORK AND YOUGHAL RAILWAY.

On Saturday morning the portion of the Cork and Youghal Railway, from Middleton to Killeagh, a distance of seven miles and a half, was opened for public traffic.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The rate of insurance on the Commodore Perry, 105 days from Australia, with £58,000, has advanced to 10 per cent.

The *Times* directs attention to a combined attempt to be made by the railway interest in present session of Parliament to secure almost absolute power to deal with the public traffic as they may deem expedient.

250 of the police were stationed in the Church of St. George's-in-the-East yesterday, and, to a considerable extent, succeeded in preserving order. There were, however, some disturbances in the afternoon, and this morning summonses for assault will be applied for against the Rev. Bryan King, the Rector.

The *Times* has a leader on the serious results to the paper trade if France persists in prohibiting the exportation of rags, while the French manufactured article is admitted into England, duty free. At present rags in Paris are just half the London price.

Major-General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett is to succeed Sir F. Wetherall as Adjutant-General of the Forces. It is said the command of the south-western district has been offered to Major-General Lord W. Paulet, now commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershott.

THE PAPER-DUTY.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE IRISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE REPEAL OF THE PAPER-DUTIES.

Gentlemen,—Since my arrival in London I have ascertained that the movement against the repeal of the paper-duties is of a much more formidable nature than we anticipated. The most energetic measures have been made to induce the Irish members, whose co-operation with us has so materially succeeded in bringing the question to its present position, to believe that the Irish manufacturers, publishers, and consumers desire the postponement of this great free trade measure. I have, in your name, endeavoured to correct this misrepresentation of your opinions. It is, however, necessary that we should all act simultaneously and vigorously in the same direction, and as great evil may arise from even one day's inaction, I respectfully send this intimation by telegraph, and venture to suggest that every member of our association ought at once to forward a petition, as largely signed as time will admit of, to the representative of his district, praying for the immediate repeal, and urging the representatives to support the motion of Mr. Gladstone. I send a copy of this note to each of the journals, requesting its publication as a favour to you and to myself.

John Gray,
Chairman of Committee.

Morley's Hotel, London.

MILITIA.

Another portion of the City of Dublin Militia, consisting of seven officers and 214 men of all ranks, arrived on Saturday night at the North Wall, by the steamship Lady Eglinton, from Plymouth, *en route* to the Linen Hall Barracks, preparatory to their disembodiment.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, March 5.—The supply of beasts was moderate, and prime stock was rather dearer. Sheep and calves sold steadily at full prices. Lambs and pigs were dull. Beef, 3s 10d to 4s 10d. Mutton, 3s 8d to 4s 8d. Lambs, 6s to 6s 8d. Veal, 5s to 5s 10d. Pork, 3s 6d to 4s 8d per 8 lbs. Supply—Beasts, 3,460; foreign, 210; sheep, 17,970; foreign 1,260; calves, 59; foreign, 28; pigs, 310.

London Produce Market, March 5.—Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Tea—Public sales continued to-day are going much the same as last week. Rice—The contemplated abolition of the duty has strengthened the mar ket. Saltpetre quiet.

Cork Corn Market, March 5.—White wheat, 26s. 9d.; red wheat, 24s. to 26s.; barley, 18s. to 20s; oats, 12s. to 14s. 8d.

Cork Butter Market, March 5.—Firsts and seconds, 130s.; thirds, 115s; fourths, 99s.; fifths, 94s.; sixths, 76s.; 200 in market.

SHIPPING.

Queenstown.—Arrived—Europa, Savannah; Majesty, Malta; Memoria, Marianopoli and Malta; M'Duff, Callao, foremast sprung; Rebecca, Porto Rico, goes to London; Canada (s.s), Beston to Liverpool, and proceeded; Molistive, Carthagena. Off—Cornelius, Callao, went to Leith; Wreath, Jamaica. Sailed—Catherine Duckworth, for Newcastle; Majesty, Ayr; Elvine Fredericke, London; Olive Branch, Liverpool; Sunnyside, Limerick.

OPEN MEETING—JOHNSTOWN COURSING MEETING.

Tuesday, the 20th, and Wednesday, 21st March, 1860.

Stewards—Michael Cahill, Esq., High-Sheriff of county Kilkenny; George Bryan, Esq.; Charles Hely, Esq.; Thomas Neville, Esq.; Michael D. Keatinge, Esq.; Edward L. Warren, Esq.; Henry G, Houghton, Esq. Slip Steward—Edward J. Maher, Esq.; Judge, Mr. F. W. Hoysted; Slipper, Mr. P. Sheridan.

An open Stakes for 32 dogs of 2 sovs. each. Winner to receive £32; the runner up £16; the 3rd and 4th dogs £5 each.

Should a lesser number than 32 dogs enter, the stakes will be divided in the same proportion.

The National Rules have been adopted by the Club.

Dogs to be entered and stakes paid to the Hon. Secretary, William H. Pick, before three o'clock, on Monday, the 19th, at which hour the dogs will be drawn at the Hotel, Johnstown.

Dogs to be in the slips each day at 10 o'clock. First day's coursing will be over the preserves of the Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, in the Queen's County, within four miles of the Roscrea Junction.

Second day's coursing over the preserves of the Club, Johnstown. All further informatio n required will be supplied by the Hon. Secretary Mr. W. H. Pick, Johnstown, County Kilkenny.

THE CITY TAXATION.

We take the following extracts from the Collector-General's report for the year ending the 31st of December, 1859 :—

Sums Rated or Notified for Collection.

Assessed by the Collector-General ...	£151,930	2	5½
Assessed by the Municipal Council, deducting exemptions	2,889	19	2
Pipe Water Rent notified for collection	13,150	1	9
	167,970	3	4½

Amount Collected.

Consolidated Rates ...	£144,398	9	10½	156,731	12	11
Pipe Water	12,333	3	0½			
				£156,731	12	11

Dr. Duke is appointed physician to Bloomfield Lunatic Asylum, Donnybrook, in place of Dr. Hardy, who has tendered his resignation, having served the best interests of that institution for many years.

The Earl of Dudley and Mr. E. P. Smith have come to terms with regard to her Majesty's Theatre, which is shortly to be opened. It will then be seen whether London can support two first-class opera houses—a question which has often been doubted.

Representation of Cashel.—Abel Richard Woodroofe, Esq., has arrived at the City of the Kings. In the event of a dissolution of Parliament, which is considered in some quarters not to be far distant, it is Mr. Woodroofe's intention to seek the representation of that borough. From what we can learn, we are inclined to think that, should he canvass the electors, the result will prove that his anticipations of success are not ill-founded. Mr. Woodroofe is accompanied by Mr. Whistler, of London.—"Clonmel Chronicle."

Fire.—Friday night, about eleven o'clock, it was discovered that a stable and other premises at the rear of Dr. M'Cleery's shop, and belonging to that gentleman, were in flames. The place was filled with fodder, so that no portion of it could be saved. Fortunately, a horse and car were rescued from the flames. The fire, carried by the wind, extended in a northerly direction; and in a short time after it broke out, smoke and sparks were observed issuing from the roof of the Curtis-street pawnbroking establishment, from which it extended round to Harper's-court, and, through it, obtained mastery of the upper range of a store connected with the above-named establishment, which was completely gutted. The place was, we understand, filled with pawned goods. A number of small houses in an entry between Harper's-court and York-street were also more or less injured. In about an hour after the fire originated, the brigade, with the aid of a most plentiful supply of water, succeeded in obtaining control over the conflagration. The position of the fire was very alarming, as the front towards York-street is occupied by a fine range of buildings, including a sewed-muslin warehouse.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Death of a Centenarian.—On Tuesday last, a woman, named Mary Kelly, died at Ballygawley, parish of Inch, aged at least 106 years, while some of our informants set down her age as 114. Deceased, who had been a widow for a great number of years, was the relict of the late James Kelly, of Terminan, by whom she had a family of eight children, nearly all of whom were adults when the battle of Ballynahinch was fought, now sixty-two years ago. Up to the last couple of years she was very active in her movements, and her intellect was quite clear until a very short time before her decease. On Thursday, her remains were interred in the burying-ground of Saul, of which parish she was a native.—*Down Recorder.*

Local Inspectorship of Westmeath Prisons.—Richard Winter Reynell, Esq., of Killynon, having resigned the situation of local inspector, the duties of which appointment he has gratuitously discharged for eight years, the grand jury, at the recent assizes, unanimously nominated Godfrey Fetherstonehaugh, Esq., J.P., of Ballinderry, to be his successor. It is in contemplation to present Mr. Reynell with a public testimonial for his efficient services.

The Woods and Forests' Revenue.—The balances, which at the beginning of the year were £352,244, amounted only to £287,035 at the close of it. The land revenue during the year was £370,108; that from Windsor Forest and Parks £5,019; and from the other royal forests and woodlands £42,741: total, £446,771. The expenditure on account of land revenue was £77,560; on Windsor Forest and Parks, including the Royal Stand and Hound Kennel at Ascot, £19,579; and on the royal forests and woodlands £35,509.

Loss of the Fortitude of Gravesend, and Crew.—On Saturday the supposed loss of this Gravesend fishing smack, with its crew, nine in number, was confirmed at Lloyd's. She sailed for the Doggerbank, on the coast of Holland, and a Gravesend fishing smack, from the same place, had picked up a boom, gaff, and mainsail belonging to the Fortitude. Eight of the crew were residents of Gravesend, and Mr. Bates, the owner and master, has left a widow and several children. It is believed that she was lost in the dreadful gales which swept the North Sea on Monday and Tuesday.—*Observer.*

The London and Westminster Bank has, we learn, presented a gratuity of £10 per cent, on their salaries to all the officers of that establishment.

We have to state that there is no truth whatever in a paragraph copied from a London newspaper, and now going the rounds of the press, containing a statement that Mddle. Piccolomini has been married since her arrival in Dublin.

The Great Eastern Steam Ship.—Since the accession of the new board of directors, as for some time previously, no works beyond those absolutely necessary for the preservation of the great ship, and keeping her in good condition, have been carried on. The engines are kept thoroughly clean, and oiled; the furniture and decorations of the state saloon are carefully preserved from injury, the whole of the hull, newly painted, looks clean and smart, and the ship, to all external appearance, bears out the repeated statements of the late directors, and of the members of the present board, that a very small amount of expenditure is necessary to complete the ship for sea. The attention of the new board has been almost exclusively given to the consideration of the numerous schemes which have been submitted to them for enabling the company to get over its present financial difficulties. The general principle of the plan decided upon is the issue of preference shares to the amount of £100,000. Of this sum £40,000 will be required to pay off the existing mortgage on the ship, and the remainder to complete the fittings, make the ship ready for sea, and supply a working capital. The terms upon which the preference shares are to be issued have not yet transpired, but they will be explained to the meeting of shareholders convened for to-morrow (Tuesday). Mr. Magnus, one of the old directors, who is now giving every support to the present management, has issued a circular to his friends and supporters, in which he intimates that the preference shares will be issued in the proportion of one to every three original shares, and he states that the rate of perference will require to be probably 20 per cent., in order to ensure their being taken up. He recommends his friends to give all the support in their power to such a proposition. The new board, it is stated, work in the most harmonious manner, and the experienced service of Mr. Yates as secretary are still retained to the company.—*Observer.*

Rosa Bonheur's Commission.—The *Philadelphia Press* says:—"Rosa Bonheur is about to visit the United States professionally. An opulent French gentleman, an enthusiast in art, some time since commissioned her to come across the Atlantic, proceed to the great prairies of the far West, and paint, from life, a herd of wild buffaloes. She was to take her own time, accomplish it in her own way, and fix her own price. At first she declined to entertain the proposition, but finally, after turning it over in her mind, and reflecting what an original and splendid work she could make, she has accepted the offer, and comes over in the spring to make the picture.

The foundation stone of the docks and the Prince of Wales' Breakwater, to be erected under Pendennis, was laid on Thursday, by Viscount Falmouth, with great ceremony.

Holloway's Pills.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

BIRTHS.

Anderson—March 5, at 7, Blackhall-street, the wife of W. Anderson, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.

Cruise—March 3, at 37, Westland-row, the wife of Francis Cruise, Esq., of a son.

Dunbar—March 2, at 10, Talbot-place, Dublin, the wife of William J. Dunbar, Esq., M.D., ex-S.T.C.D., of a son.

Harvey—March 2, at 5, Pembroke-place, Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, the wife of Commander R. B. Harvey, R.N., of a son.

Rhodes—March 1, at Hayes Cottage, Dulwich-road, Brixton, the wife of John S. Rhodes, jun., of the Borough, of a daughter.

Smith—March 1, at Rugby, at the house of her uncle, Dr. Torrance, the wife of Mr. W. T. Smith, of Demerara, of a son.

Tuckey—March 1, at Aherlow Cottage, the wife of the Rev. B. Tuckey, Vicar of Kilbonane, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Booth and Ebner—Feb. 21, at the British Embassy, Frankfort, Charles eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Booth, to Catharina Wilhelmina, daughter of the late Hermann Ebner, of Frankfort.

Foster and Fogarty—February 28, in Roskelton Church, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Clonfert, Charles, eldest son of the late William Foster, Esq., Abbeyleix, to Mary, third daughter of the late Edward Fogarty, Esq., Cloughjordan, county Tipperary.

Jarvis and Maclear—February 8, at Toronto, Upper Canada, by the Rev. William Scott, Wesleyan Minister, Arthur Murray, son of the late Starr Jarvis, Esq., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in the Canadian House of Assembly, to Annie Steen, eldest daughter of Thomas Maclear, Esq., Toronto, and formerly of Coleraine.

DEATHS.

Fitzgerald—February 28, wrecked in the steamer Nimrod, on her voyage from Liverpool to Cork, Sir John Judkin Fitzgerald, Bart., of Lisheen, county of Tipperary, in his 73rd year.

Hutton—March 4, at Dollymount, Clontarf, Mrs. Belinda Hutton, relict of the late Mr. George Hutton, of this city, aged 90 years. Her remains will be removed for interment at 9 o'clock A.M., to Mount Jerome, this (Tuesday) morning, 6th instant. Friends will please accept this notice.

Lyne—March 3, at her residence, 7, Waterloo-road, at an advanced age, Anne, relict of James Lyne, Esq., of Lower Mount-street, formerly Assistant-Barrister for the counties of Westmeath and Londonderry.

Roe—March 5, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Casey, Esq., Simmonscourt, county Dublin, Deborah, relict of the late Peter Roe, Esq., of this city.

Shaw—March 4, at Platanus, Upper Leeson-street, aged 15 years and four months, Henry Edward, eldest son of Henry Shaw, Esq.

Wale—March 4, at the Palace, Stephen's-green, Blanche, the beloved wife of Captain G. H. Wale, R.N., and youngest daughter of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

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